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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. IV NO. 261 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1916. ONE ANNA.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.

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MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS

to London calling at Marseilles.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons	From Aden.	Tons.
5th Novr.	Salsette	6000	Morea	11000
12th ,,	Kashmir	9000	....	..
19th ,,	Medina	12500	....	..
26th ,,	Caledonia	8000	....	..
3rd Decr.	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000
10th ,,	Khyber	9000	....	..
17th ,,	Salsette	6000	Malwa	11000
24th ,,	Nagoya	7000	....	..
31st ,,	Salsette	6000	Kaiser-i-Hind	11500
1917				
7th Janry.	Khiva	9000	....	..
14th ,,	Moltan	10000	....	..
21st ,,	Sardinia	7000	....	..
28th ,,	Salsette	6000	Kashgar	6000

To Colombo, Straits, China, and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, etc.

Date About.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo.	Tons.
4th Nov.	Novara	7000	Mooltan *	10000
15th Decr. 1917	Nyanza	7000	Karmala	9000
11th Janry.	Nankin	7000	Morea	11000
25th ,,	Nellore	7000	Medina *	12500
8th Febry	Somali	7000	Mongolia	10000
22nd ,,	Nore	7000	Malwa	11000
8th March	Namur	7000	Kaiser-i Hind	11500

The steamers marked *are through sailings from London to Australia and will be diverted via Bombay, leaving this port about the 18th November and 26th January respectively.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About	Steamers	Destination.
1st Nov.	Unga	Karachi direct.
3rd Nov.	Lhasa	Karachi coasting.
14th Nov.	Aratoon Apcar	E. and S. Africa via Porebunder.

*Or later, on arrival of the English Mail steamer.

For accommodation and further information apply to:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,

Agents P. & O. and B. I. S. N. Cos.

Nicol Road, Bombay.

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Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.,

(Incorporated in Japan.)

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders	Tons.	Arrival.	Departs
Penang Maru	S. Kushibiki	5980	19th Oct.	1st Nov.
Yeboshi Maru	S. Kishimoto	4098	18th Oct	1st Nov.
Totomi Maru	M. Fujio	3412	27th Oct.	5th Nov.
YamagataMaru	K. Kudo	3791	3rd Nov.	11th Nov.
Moyori Maru..	M. Taniguchi	3773	11th Nov.	22nd Nov.
Bombay Maru	S. Shinohara	4625	18th Nov.	30th Nov.

For Freight apply to—

T. KAWAGUCHI,

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OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 128 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 319,057.

Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN.

via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamers.	Tons	Commanders.	Arrivals.	Departure.
Malay Maru ..	3515	M. Nemoto	19th Oct.	4th Nov.
Saigon Maru..	4353	Y. Yamamoto	27th Oct.	6th Nov.
Kasato Maru..	6209	K. Horf	2nd Nov	14th Nov.
Luzon Maru ..	4075	T. Watanabe	5th Nov.	16th Nov.
Indo Maru....	5312	K. Tashiro	22nd Nov.	31st Nov

For Freight apply to

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Sukhadwalla Building,

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ELLERMAN'S

CITY AND HALL LINES.

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HOMEWARD

FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay. about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Paris	A & C	9239		16thNov.

AUTUMN SAILINGS OUTWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about.
City of Birmingham	A&C	7498	10th Nov.

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
Marseilles ...	355	883	480	636
London via Marseilles ...	630	1,085	480	705
Liverpool ...	668	99	468	676
London via Marseilles to out from Liverpool ...	...	942	...	713

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Concessions granted to Families. Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided, it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

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The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

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Bombay:—Messrs. E. Bates & Sons, Agency.

Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

ABAD & TANKAHKEE LINES.

REGULARLY TO PERSIAN GULF.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
S.S. Mogami Maru	2036	Arrived	8th Nov.
S.S. Anyo Maru	2169	6th Nov.	15th Nov.
S. S. Asia Maru	2561	8th Nov.	18th Nov.

For further particulars apply to:—

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THE PERSIAN GULF S. N. CO. LTD.

Steamers are despatched at regular intervals to Persian Gulf and Red Sea Ports via Karachi.

1st and 2nd class passengers' accommodation. Deck passengers also carried.

Present sailings are as follows:—

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S. S. SHUSTAR, 2,664 tons, on or about 2nd November.

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For further particulars apply to:—

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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

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Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampale
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa.
Tuticorin		
Cochin	Zanzibar	

Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.

Agents in Mauritius:

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The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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are granted on the Head Office and Branches, in India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

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Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

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Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
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Reserve Fund ..... Yen 20,800,000

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Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
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Hankow	Fengtien (Mukden)	Sydney (Australia)
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Hongkong	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe (Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tsingtau
Los Angles	Pekin	Tsinanfu
Liaoyang	Singapore	

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Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

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(Incorporated in England.)

(Bankers to the Government in Busra.)

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Branches at Bombay, Calcutta, Bagdad an Basra, Amara.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Called-up Capital £600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £900,000
Reserve Fund £55,000

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L. F. TUCKER,

Manager.

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ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized ..... Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued ..... Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 16,21,208
Reserve Funds ..... Rs. 11,38,656

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

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FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,

Manager.

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Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE—BARODA.

Branches:—Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 4,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH-CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,

Manager.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS PENSION FUND LIMITED,

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, near Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital over Two Lakhs.

Investments in Government and approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if the occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

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Secretary & Treasurer.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY

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ROYAL YAKUTI

(ANANG VILAS.)

This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the nerve power and is a specific for diseases. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the trumpet as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory and to guard against debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It restores strength and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires, it is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills. Rupees ten only. Postage extra. No PAREZ necessary.

Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot, Kathiawar.

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THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

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Offers world-wide policies on most liberal terms.

Security unquestioned.

Energetic Agents wanted:—To represent the Company throughout the Deccan.

For prospectus, etc., please apply to

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Influential and energetic gentlemen to influence life business and to organize Agencies in the principal cities of India on liberal terms.

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A PALATIAL RESIDENCE of the FIRST RANK. RECOMMENDED BY CONTINENTAL VISITORS, unrivalled for Comforts and excellent Cuisine. Apply to the Proprietor for Short Guide to Jaipur.

The Celebrated Indian Confectioner

AMICHAND GOVINDJI

The Oldest and most Popular Confectionery Depot in India.

(Established over Half a Century Ago).

Opposite Jumma Masjid, Shaik Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.

'Phone No. 676.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following Certificate:—

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We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govindji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a Certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, *Chairman.*

(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, *Secretary.*

THE LADWAS (Sweet Balls) of various description and sizes.

THE SUTARFENNY (a kind of thread like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALVAS of different description such as (*a*) Mahim Halva (or Viv). (*b*) Saffron Halva with almonds, (*c*) Gummy Halva, (*d*) Rose scented Halva, (*e*) Vanila Halva, (*f*) Muskati Halva, (*g*) Ice Cream Halva (*h*) Orange Halva.

All orders are executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No V. P. P. Orders will receive our attention. The generous Public are requested to give us a trial.

SALE BY AUCTION

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

The sale of landed property at 2nd Bhoiwada Lane, Bhuleshwar advertised to take place TO-DAY is POSTPONED until further notice.

On SATURDAY, the 4th instant, at 3-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods etc.

AT 2 P. M. (S. T.).

1 handsome strong rubber tyred landanlette, in good order.

1 second hand rubber tyred victoria, in good order.

1 second hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram in good order.

1 black arab horse, goes well in harness.

1 handsome strog English built light victoria, in very good order with a handsome strong grey arab horse and a set of plated mounted harness.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY AT GREEN STREET, FORT.

Under instructions from the parties concerned Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on MONDAY, the 27th instant, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises the following:—

All that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground with the Buildings, shops and godowns standing thereon, situate lying and being on the North side of Green Street, within the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two hundred and eighty square yards or thereabouts, and the Courtyard admeasuring about thirty-three square yards assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under A Ward No. 1077 and Street Nos. 14, 16, 18 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by the property formerly of the Walter Simpson McClelland and the late John Campbell deceased and now of the abovenamed Sukmanji Sullemanji, on or towards the South by Green Street, on or towards the East by Property belonging to his Highness the Aga Khan, and on or towards the West by the private passage and property formerly belonging to Haji Ismail Chutani and now of Bai Mariambai, widow of Haji Ismail Chutani, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said vendor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Merwanji Kolah & Co., Solicitors at Hummum Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.,

Bombay, 1st November, 1916.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

10, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 521.

SALE TO-DAY AT 5 P.M.

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENT'S VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT PAREL ROAD MUSJID STREET OTHERWISE CALLED BAPOO HAJAM MOHOLLA.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Husansha Abdulnabi, a firm adjudged Insolvents, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction THIS-DAY Wednesday, the 1st day of November 1916 at 5 p.m., (S.T.), the right title and interest of the said insolvents, in the following valuable landed property on premises.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY:—All tha piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house erected built and standing, thereon situate lying and being in the Island of Bombay in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay fronting on the northern side of Parel Road, Musjid Street otherwise called Bapoo Hajam Moholla, registesred in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 123 and New No. 7433, Old Survey No. 1647 New Survey No. 962 and assessed by the Municipal Commissioner Under "C" ward No. 6354 and being Street No. 71, 73 and 74 containing by admeasurement 198 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the east—on the west,—on the north by a sweeper's passage and on the south by the said Parel Road Musjid Street.

For further particulars and printed copies of conditions of sale apply to N. C. Dalal Esq., Solicitor to the said Official Assignee at his affice in Oak Lane, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,

Auctioneers.

Bombay, 1st November, 1916.

HEALTHY HAIR HINTS.

The idea that baldness is a sign of intellectuality is fast being exploded.

The hair is not pushed out of the head by the great knowledge inside.

In fact many learned men use Kaminia Oil to prevent their hair from coming out.

They are succeeding with it, too.

So are many in all stages of intellectuality.

Available everywhere but it must be Kaminia Oil.

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"WANTED" "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headlines count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Vouchers given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES

may be had on application to—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,

"Bombay Chronicle."

MISCELLANEOUS

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc., Subjects:—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand, and Shorthand Speed Classes, Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas Laldas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

REWARD OF RUPEES 2,000—LOST—a NECK-LACE of FORTY NINE PEARLS each the size of a pea, perfect and of good lustre. Lost on Tuesday evening, 17th October, between the "Jaya Mahal" palace, Nepean Sea Road, and the Royal Opera House, Sandhurst Road. A reward of Rs. 2,000 will be given to any one restoring it or helping towards recovery. Apply to Box No. 280, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5659

A MASSAGE SPECIALIST with 11 years' experience has time to take up a few cases. Apply to Box No. 100, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5644

ASTROLOGER—PROFESSOR XENOBIN the well known Astrologer is here on a short visit. Charts for daily, monthly and yearly events are given, and all sorts of questions answered. THE ORIENT HOTEL, opposite Crawford Market, Room No. 8, Bombay. 5758

WANTED

WANTED—Immediately a SHORTHAND TYPIST, (office experience essential) pay Rs. 40—60. See CLUBWALLA, 50, Church Gate Street. 5737

WANTED—A B. Sc. knowing Urdu for H. C. High School. Burhanpur. Salary Rs. 80—5—120. Apply sharp to HEADMASTER. 5743

MAKE your gardens beautiful and profitable, experienced garden expert will manage. Apply to Box No. 300 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5762

WANTED—A MANAGER for a Jobbing Printing Press. None should apply who had not worked in a Printing Press. Apply to Box No. 299 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5759

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY three experienced TYPISTS. None should apply who has not served in a Solicitor's office. Apply PAYNE & Co., Solicitors. 5756.

WANTED—At once a STENOGRAPHER and TYPIST for a firm of Electrical Engineers. Apply to Box No. 302, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5771

WANTED—An EXPERT to join a business concern of preserving perishable articles by suitable scientific methods, as a partner or on proper salary. Apply sharp with testimonials and personal views to Box No. 298 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5757

WANTED—A really fast, accurate, TYPIST for a large Commercial Firm. Only capable, smart men need apply, with certificates to Box 295, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5741

WANTED—A first class ENGINEER for an Up-Country Factory, one conversant with the working of "DIESEL" Engine essential. Apply to Box No. 290, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 5706

WANTED—A SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON (male or female), knowledge of Gujarati essential. Must be able to cycle. One having practical knowledge of eye diseases preferred. Salary Rs. 45—2½—50 *plus* cycle allowance. Apply at once to DR. J. L. PINTO, D.P.H., Surat. 5720

WANTED—FOUR CLERKS for the Office of the Controller of Stores, Mesopotamian Railway No. 1 Shed, Alexandra Docks, Bombay. Applications in candidates' own handwriting with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, to be sent by post. Personal applications will not be entertained. Preference will be given to those with previous experience in Railway Office work. 5749

WANTED—TREASURERS, TALLY CLERKS and AGENTS for Field Service with Force "D." They will have to lodge a security deposit of Rs. 500 in cash or Government Loan. The pay of a treasurer and a tally clerk will be Rs. 50, and that of an agent Rs. 40 per mensem plus 50 per cent. batta, free rations and free field service clothing to all. Candidates should apply personally to the ASSISTANT DIRECTOR of Supplies and Transport, Bombay Brigade, No. 3 Shed, Alexandra Dock with applications in their own handwriting. 5750

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—One Iron Corrugated sheet GODOWN in a Mill compound 100ft. x 40ft. newly built. Apply to Box No. 301, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5768

CLEARANCE SALE of SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, Toilet Soaps, Wines and Provisions, at TREACHER and Co., Ltd., (In Liquidation.) British Hotel Lane, Apollo Street. 5601

FOR SALE—One WESTINGHOUSE D. C. shunt wound 15 B. H. P., 460 Volts, 960/1100 R. P. M. complete with shunt regulator and pulley. Apply to Box No. 15, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1085

FOR SALE—ONE FORD CAR 5 seater with English body in sound condition and also one English VIS-A-VIS little used. Apply B. E. VACHHA, Dentist Pydhoni, Bombay. 5760

FOR SALE—COMPLETE GINNING FACTORY of forty Gins and new Half Prese of 18'. For particulars write to:—

ENGINEER & Co.,
Pydhownie, Bombay.
5761

FOR SALE—GREY WALER GELD, Aged. Absolutely quiet in both saddles and harness. Price Rs. 350. Reasonable offer accepted for immediate sale. Owner leaving India. Apply

WELLINGTON MEWS,
5755 Wodehouse Road.

MASTER-KEY sets of 6 Padlocks, 1¼in. with one non-interchangeable key to each lock and 2 master-keys to fit all 6. Rs. 11 per set; with 2 non-interchangeable keys to each Padlock and 2 master-keys. Rs. 13 per set.

R. H. PATUCK & Co.,
14, Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay

TO BE LET

TO BE LET—"CAMP VIEW" from 1st November, for rent and particulars. Apply to Mr. CAMA, c/o "Chronicle."

TO BE LET—Two BUNGLOWS well furnished in Lonavla—Rai Forest—known as Fraser's Bunglows. Apply to KHIMJI A. VIRJI, 320 Mint Road, Fort. 5777

TO BE LET—"BAROMETER VIEW," Lonavla, 'A,' 'B' and 'C' bungalows, completely furnished, full accommodation for 3 families, pleasant situation, bracing climate, charming scenery, large compound with beautiful garden only 20 minutes walk from railway station. Rent for each bungalow Rs. 150 per mensem and Rs. 375 for three months. Apply

PHIROZE COOVERJI MISTRY,
Daruwala Building,
5616 Balaram Street, Grant Road.

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE GUJARAT AUTOMOBILE TRANSPORT COMPANY, LTD.

(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ADJOURNED GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the abovenamed Company will be held at the office of the Liquidators at Morarbhai Building, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay on MONDAY, 6th November, 1916, at 5-0 o'clock, (S. T.), in the afternoon for the purpose of having an account laid before them, showing the manner in which the winding up has been conducted and the property of the Company disposed of hearing any explanation that may be given by the Liquidators, discharging the Liquidators from their office, and determing the manner in which the Books of Account, Vouchers, and Documents of the Company and of the Liquidators thereof shall be disposed of.

CHANDABHOY & JASSOOBHOY,
Liquidators.
Bombay, 31st October, 1916. 5769

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. DOUGLAS CHURCHILL WEIR, who was an Honorary Director of John E. Minnitt Limited, left the employment of the Company on the 17th day of October, 1916, and has no longer any connection with the Company.

Dated this 20th day of October, 1916.

JOHN E. MINNITT, LTD.,
J. ANSON MINNITT,
A. M. Inst. Mech. E.,
5740 Asstt. Managing Director.

NOTICE.

I, A. M. JEEVANJEE, of Bombay, hereby give notice that, I have applied to the Board of Trade under Section 47 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, in respect of the steam ship "TAIYABI" of Bombay Official No. 96383 of gross tonnage 3142 tons, Registered tonnage 1960.6 tons, heretofore owned by me, for permission to change her name to "AINSWORTH BRIDGE" and to have registered in the new name at the port of Bombay as owned by me.

Any objections to the proposed change of name must be sent to the Registrar of Shipping, Bombay, within seven days from the appearance of this advertisement.

Dated at Bombay this 26th day of October, 1916.

A. M. JEEVANJEE,
5725 7-10, Elphinstone Circle.

NOTICE.

BOMBAY CLUB AND UNIVERSITY ROAD TAXI STAND.

A TELEPHONE will be in communication shortly at the above Stand. Cars any hour of the Day or Night on ringing up.

Telephone No. 3338.
5739

PUBLIC NOTICES

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE Bank will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, the 7th proximo, that day being a Public Holiday (Mohurrum), under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.

R. AITKEN,
5772 Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 31st October, 1916.

PUBLIC LECTURES.

A SERIES OF LECTURES on the various subjects of SANATAN DHARMA will be delivered by Sri SWAMI DAYANAND SARASWATI, B.A., at MADHAV BAUG, commencing from THURSDAY, the 2nd November, 1916, daily at 6 p.m. All Hindus are cordially invited.

Bombay, 31st October, 1916. 5778

NOTICE.

I hereby notify that I have admitted Mr. Kailashnath Jagannath Purohit, A. S. A. A. Incorporated Accountant, as a partner in my firm, as from 1st November, 1916, from which date the business of the firm will be carried on at the same address under the style of Batliboi and Purohit.

JAMSHED R. BATLIBOI,
of Batliboi & Batliboi.
Incorporated Accountants.
56, Esplanade Road,
Fort, Bombay. 5763

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of ration articles and firewood required for the use of the convicts confined in the Bangalore Central Jail, during the year 1917, will be received by the Superintendent, of that Jail, in his office up to 10 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 15th November, 1916. For details please see pages 639 to 641 Part IV of the Mysore Gazette dated 31st August, 1916. 5469

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

AGENTS are to be appointed in every important town in India and Ceylon with the exception of the province of Bengal, for the recruitment of skilled and unskilled labour for the Mesopotamia and East African Railways and Marine ratings for the Inland Water Transport, Basra. All those who are capable of undertaking the supply of labour and who can guarantee the fulfilment of their Contracts are invited to apply to the Undersigned for terms and full particulars.

J. HARFORD,
Superintending Engineer,
Wadi Bunder Concentration Camp,
5733 Bombay.

THE ASSUR VEERJEE MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 320, Mint Road, Fort, on MONDAY, the 13th November, 1916, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and audited statement of Accounts made upto 30th June, 1916.
2. To elect a Director for the ensuing year in the place of one who retires by rotation but is eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year and fix his remuneration.
4. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

NOTICE IS ALSO HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company, will be closed from the 6th to 27th November, 1916, both days inclusive.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 320 Mint Road, Fort, on Monday, the 13th of November, 1916, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), when the following resolution will be proposed:—

That article 80 of the Company's Articles of Association shall be deleted and in its place the following article shall be substituted:—

"Every Shareholder not disqualified by the preceding article or article No. 24, and who has been duly registered for three months previous to the General Meeting shall be entitled to be present and to speak and vote at any Ordinary or Extraordinary Meeting of the Company and shall have one vote in respect of every share held by him."

By order of the Board,
ASSUR VEERJEE & SONS,
5766 Agents.

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the Will of Bai VELABAI, unemployed, wife of Dwarkadas Runchhoddas, of Bombay Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant. ..... Deceased.

1. DHARAMSEY GOPALDAS, residing at Holi Chakla, within the Fort of Bombay and 2. CHATURBHUJ HARI, temporarily residing at Santacruz, without the Fort of Bombay, both of Bombay Bhatia Hindu Inhabitants, the executors named in the Will of the deceased abovenamed. Petitioners

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness SIR BASIL SCOTT Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this twentieth day of October in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and sixteen and in the seventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI.
23rd day of October, 1916.

Messrs. MADHAVJI, RAMDAS and CHHOTUBHAI,
5764 Petitioners' Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that BHAGWANDAS TRICUMDAS and NAVIVAHU, widow of TRICUMDAS DAMODAR have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client all persons having claims against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office in No. 121, Medows Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims and the same, if any will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of perpetual Fazandari tenure with the message, tenement, building standing thereon, situate lying and being on the South side of Cavel Street, in the Island of Bombay, in the Sub-District of the Registrar of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement (347) three hundred and forty-seven square yards or thereabouts be the same little more or less registered in the Books of the Fazandar under No. 1 and the said messuage and tenement thereon being assessed by the Municipality under C. Ward No. 3853, Street No. 181, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by the said Cavel Street, on or towards the East by the property of the Church of our "Lady of Hope," on or towards the South by the property of Tukaram Javji and on or towards the West by the property formerly of Manekji Hormusji Daruwalla, but now of Narayen Bhaskar Chumburkar and which said hereditaments and premises are in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendors.

Dated this 31st day of October, 1916.

MEHTA, DALPATRAM & LALJEE.
5781 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. HORMASJI RATANJI UMRIGAR has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. All persons having any claims against the said property by way of mortgage, sale, inheritance, gift, lien, lease or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claims and the same if any will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of land situate on the North side of Love Lane at Mazagon within the Island of Bombay and particularly delineated and described in the plan thereof signed by the Collector of Bombay and annexed to a certain Indenture of lease bearing date the sixth day of August, 1909, and made between the Secretary of State for India in Council of the one part and Bai Dhunbaiji, wife of Dorabji Jamsetji Parekh and others of the other part and therein surrounded by a red boundary line and which piece of land has been computed to contain a total area of two thousand nine hundred and seventy-six square yards or thereabouts of which the plot coloured grey on the said plan and measuring seven hundred and ninety-five square yards are at the date of these presents covered by buildings erections or structures and the remainder admeasuring two thousand one hundred and eighty-one square yards is vacant or garden land and which piece of land hereby demised is bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North formerly by the property of His Highness Aga Jungy Shah and now of Burjorji Sorabji Shroff, bearing New Survey No. 3661, on or towards the East by the properties formerly in the occupation of His Highness Aga Jungy Shah, Kharsetji Mendoosji Dottiwalla and Bibi Sahib, daughter of His Highness Hussamul Hussein alias Aga Khan and widow of Aga Suleman Khan but now in the occupation of Chhagonbhai Goolambussein and others, bearing New Survey Nos. 3/3662, 1/3662 and 2/3662 respectively, on or towards the South by Love Lane and on or towards the West by the property in the occupation of Chawa Karan Koloth Muckee Kaka, bearing New Survey No. 3664 and which said premises are now in the occupation of the Vendors or their tenants and are assessed by the Collector of Bombay, under Old No. 39 New No. 16970, Old Survey No. 670, New Survey No. 3663.

Dated this 31st day of October, 1916.

EDGELOW, GULABCHAND & WADIA,
5779 Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V., by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of THAKAR VALJI GOVA, late of Bombay Lohana Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Danabunder without the Fort. ..... Deceased.

Bai BHANBAI, widow of THAKAR VALJI GOVA, the deceased abovenamed of Bombay Lohana Hindu Inhabitant, the sole executrix of the last Will and Testament of Thakar Valji Gova the deceased abovenamed. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this twentieth day of October, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and sixteen and in the seventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI.
23rd day of October, 1916.

Messrs. PURNANAND & Co.,
5767 Petitioner's Attorneys.

PICTURES & PHOTOS
Framed Smartly at the Cheapest Rates
KING & CO.,
Next to Evans Fraser,
Hornby Road BOMBAY.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that GIRDHAR JAVER has contracted to sell to our client the property hereunder described. All persons having claims against the said property by way of inheritance, gift, mortgage, lease, lien, sale or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 91, Medows Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground belonging to the Brotherhood of Saint Francisco of the Church of Nossa Senhora de Esparanca, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate lying and being at Takwadi, near Kalbadevi Road, without the Fort of Bombay, and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 373 and Street Nos. 6-7-8 and 9 and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 21 and containing by admeasurement two hundred forty-six square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the East partly by a passage and partly by the compound wall of the Jambool Wady Oart on the West partly by a public passage called Takwadi Lane and partly by a Sweeper's passage and partly by a gully and beyond by the house of Krishna Appaji Chowan and on the South by the compound wall of the said Jambool Wady Oart and which said premises are at present in the occupation of the said Vendor and his tenants.

Dated this 30th day of October, 1916.

MANSUKHLAL, HIRALAL, MEHTA & Co.,
5765 Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V., by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of MARIAMBAI, wife of HAJI MAHOMED HAJI ALIMAHOMED, of Bombay Halai Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Narayan Dhuru Street, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Deceased.

HAJI MAHOMED HAJI ALIMAHOMED, of Bombay Halai Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant, a merchant, residing at Narayan Dhuru Street, without the Fort of Bombay. ...Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this, twentieth day of October, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and sixteen and in the seventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
23rd day of October, 1916.

Messrs. SABNIS & GOREGAOKER,
5770 Petitioner's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament and codicil thereto of AMBABAI, widow of HARIPRASAD BHAGIRATH, of Bombay, Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant ..... Deceased.

HIRALAL HARIPRASAD, of Bombay, Gaud Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, a landed proprietor, residing at Malharrao Lane, outside the Fort, sole executor, named in the Will of the abovenamed deceased ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come to see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Seventeenth day of October in the year of our Lord. One thousand nine hundred and sixteen and in the seventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
P. B. MALABARI.
The 17th day of October, 1916.

Messrs. DIKSHIT, DHANJISHA & PURSHOTTAMRAI,
5780 Petitioner's Attorneys.

AMUSEMENTS

DID I OVERCOME TEMPTATION?

As the great ship shivered and groaned, a live thing—I thought of MY NEIGHBOUR'S WIFE. I rushed to her state room and there found her helpless. I gathered her into my arms, and with her I leaped into the sea. When she awoke her mind was deranged from the shock, and she thought I was her husband. In her strange madness she gave me all the love she had for her husband, and came to me as she had always come to her husband, and I prayed for strength in my hour of dire temptation.

SEE THE RED-SEAL SELIG PHOTO PLAY
"THY NEIGHBOUR'S WIFE"
at
NEW ALEXANDRA
NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.
THRICE NIGHTLY, 7, 8-45, 10-30.
'Phone No. 1882.

AMUSEMENTS

THE EXCELSIOR
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!
and every evening at 9-30 p.m.
MAURICE E. BANDMAN presents the
BANDMAN OPERA CO.
TO-NIGHT WEDNESDAY Nov. 1st
"A COUNTRY GIRL."
Thursday, November 2nd
"GRUMPY"
Cyril Maude's Great Comedy.
Friday, November 3rd
"BETTY."
Saturday, November 4th
The Popular Topical Review
"WE'RE ALL IN IT."
Sunday, November 5th
Special Matinee at 6 p. m
"WE'RE ALL IN IT."
Prices at 9-30 :—Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2 and 1.
Prices at 6 :—Rs. 3, 2, 1, and annas 8.
PLANS AT ROSE & Co.

Every Evening at 6-30 p.m.
EXCELSIOR PICTURES
A sensational Nordisk Drama
"THE STOLEN SIEGE GUN PLANS"
A great Story of European Espionage in 3 Acts.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
BOMBAY
QUEEN OF BOMBAY.
HOME OF CELEBRITIES.
EVERY EVENING AT 6-45 & 10.
A BRILLIANT CINEMA PROGRAMME.
BEN WEBSTER & CHARLES ROCK
in
"V. C."
There is a secret page to the history of a retired Army Officer which, at his death his son discovers and although threatened by financial ruin if he does so, the young man enlists and wins the V.C. in glorious fashion, thus washing out the stain on the family escutcheon.
London's foremost actors make this dramatic story a reality.
A great Railway Drama:
"RIVAL PILOTS"
A young Engine-driver is estranged from his sweetheart by his rival's villany but he "makes good" and after several acts of great heroism he is free to marry the lady he loves.
A beautiful circus comedy:
"LAVINIA COMES HOME."
Old folks go to a circus and think one of the girls is their long-lost daughter. She deceives them and lives on their farm, but confesses her wrong when love steps in.
ALSO LAST MAIL'S
PATHE GAZETTE.
THE BEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.
PRESS OPINIONS.
"The whole programme is eminently suited to the tastes of the best class of picture-goer."—"TIMES OF INDIA."
"The acting in particular deserves special mention."—"BOMBAY CHRONICLE."
"We get an opportunity of seeing what real acting is."—"ADVOCATE OF INDIA."
Prices: Re. 1/8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 and Ans. 4.
Box seats, Rs. 2.

BOMBAY WASHING CO.
PIONEER CLEANERS
Military Square, opposite Watson Hotel, Fort
30 Years' Experience
EXPERTS IN DRY CLEANING
WITHOUT AID OF WATER
If within 24 hours, Extra Charges.
(Except white flannels and white silks which take longer.)
FLANNELS RENOVATED.
STAINS REMOVED WITHOUT CLEANING THE WHOLE GARMENT

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on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS

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NEW SANDHURST ROAD,
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TO-NIGHT! EVERY NIGHT!

One of the supreme detective drama in four Reels.

MYSTERY OF THE CRYSTAL SALT

and our Star drama in which Grace Curnard and Francis Ford take part.

BEHIND THE MASK

A wonderful universal Production, usual Half Rates.

3 SHOWS NIGHTLY. 7, 8·45 and 10·30.

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WATCH THE DATE.

JAPANESE
PILSENER BEER
replaces
GERMAN PILSENER.
DAI NIPPON BREWERY COMPANY.
The largest Brewery in Japan monopolising Japan and the Eastern Markets.

ASAHI BRAND

The Best Brand in Japan.
Nothing to match it in quality.

Sub-Agents:
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BOMBAY.

PRIZE RUPEES 500
Free from any poisonous drug
Beware of imitations.
"YOUTH"
"RHEMANI PHARMACY'S"
REAL YAKUTI
Called "YOUTH" Contains
AMBER, MUSK, PEARLS

And high qualities of drugs. It is specially prepared for ROYAL FAMILIES and is THE REAL LIFE-GIVING NECTAR. "YOUTH" is SECOND TO NONE for all NERVINE DISEASES and LOST MANHOOD. It requires no recommendation as it has become too FAVOURITE and WELL-KNOWN to the Public

Price per Bottle:
1 oz. 7, 2 ozs. Rs. 13, 4 ozs. Rs. 25.

RHEMANI TONIC PILLS.
Specially for Lost Manhood only.
20 Pills Re. 1-4, 40 Pills Rs. 2.

RHEMANI SYRUP SARSA
Best Blood Purifier Re. 1 per bottle
PILES CURE
Bleeding or blind Rs. 5 per bottle
For Females only
Leucorrhea and Manorrhagia Cure Rs. 1 per bottle
Monthly Regularity. 40 Pills bottle Rs. 5)
All the above medicines are free from any poisonous drug. Any person, who proves that they do contain such drug, will get the above prize.
Piles ointment Rs. 2 per bottle.
V. P. P. Extra.

RHEMANI PHARMACY,
Aga Building, Parel Road (Bhindi Bazaar
BOMBAY No. 9.

TRIKAL DARSI AINA.

Read this advertisement and send an order at once if you wish to "know Present Past and Future." This is the only means to know three times. We have received hundreds of certificates for its wonder. Children, women and men having faith can foresee their thoughts and their results. You easily get the news from your friends and relations from distant and foreign countries. Whether a particular thing will happen, what will be the consequences of a particular thing; events of Warfare, Profit and Loss in trade, increase and decrease of rates of articles, results of examination, service and such questions are at once satisfied by our "Aina."

WITH POSTAGE AND PACKING.
Big Crystal Aina ... ... Rs. 6—0—0
Crystal Aina ... ... ,, 3—9—0
ASHABHAI YAGJIBHAI PATEL,
Post Karamsad,
Via Anand District Kaira.

WEATHER REPORT

SIMLA, Oct. 31.

The storm crossed the coast yesterday and is central this morning over Hyderabad State. It is giving moderate to heavy rain in the Peninsula. There has been large increase of rainfall in North-east India. Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, Bengal, Orissa and Chota Nagpur; local in Lower Burma, Bombay, Deccan, Hyderabad, Malabar and Madras Duccan. A few falls also occurred in Bihar and Konkan.

The chief amounts are:—Table Island and Tavoy one and a half inches; Rangoon and Gauhati one. Cherrapunji and Saugor Island three, Calcutta, Berhampore and Dinajpur one and a half, Burdwan, Mymensingh and Cuttack one, Balasore four, Ranchi two; Chaibasa one and a half, Daltonganj three, Naya Dumka one, Bijapur three, Gulbarga one, Hyderabad, Deccan, Karwar and Mangalore one and a half, Bellary three.

Forecast:—Extension of rainfall into Central Provinces.

SECUNDERABAD, Oct. 30.

Heavy rain has fallen here within the last 48 hours 6 inches being recorded. The condition of those in the health camps living in bamboo huts to escape is pitiable in the extreme.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 30th Oct. 1916.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr....	29.804 Inch.
Temperature of Air	81.8 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.8 ,,
Dew Point.....	76.3 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.837 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky Cloudy—10)	3.8 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	86.5 ,,
Minimum....do.....do.....	78.2 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight.....	SSE,ESE,WNW,N.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours from midnight to midnight	108 Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES IN BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

	HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.			
Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time		Depth on Still.
	Oct.	h.	m.	ft. in.	Oct.	h.	m.	ft. in.
Tues.	31	m 2	4	28 7	31	m 7	55	19 6
		1	47a	25 10		7	44a	15 9
	Nov				Nov			
Wed.	1	m 2	57	27 10	1	m 8	57	20 0
		2	46a	25 1		8	36a	16 11
Thur	2	m 3	57	27 2	2	m 10	29	20 1
		4	2a	24 6		9	50a	18 2
Fri.	3	m 5	4	26 8	3	m 0	0a	19 7
		5	31a	24 3		11	2a	19 1
Sat.	4	m 6	14	26 5	4	m 1	5a	18 7
		6	57a	24 1				
Sun.	5	m 7	19	26 6	5	m 0	57	19 3
		8	14a	26 0		1	57a	17 6
Mon.	6	m 8	17	26 8	6	m 2	6	19 1
		9	18a	27 2		2	40a	18 6

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Oct.		Sunrise.	Sunset.
,, 31	(Tuesday)	,, 6h. 38m.	,, 6h. 7m.
Nov. 1	(Wednesday)	,, 6h. 39m.	,, 6h. 6m.
,, 2	(Thursday)	,, 6h. 39m	,, 6h. 6m.
,, 3	(Friday)	,, 6h. 40m.	,, 6h. 8m.
,, 4	(Saturday)	,, 6h. 40m.	,, 6h. 5m.
,, 5	(Sunday)	,, 6h. 41m.	,, 6h. 4m.
,, 6	(Monday)	,, 6h. 41m.	,, 6h. 4m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

First Quater	1916 Oct.	4, 4h. 30m.,	5m. p.m.
Full Moon	,, ,,	11, 0h. 31m.,	1m. p.m.
Last Quartr	,, ,,	19, 6h. 38m.,	7m. a.m.
New Moon	,, ,,	27, 2h. 7m.,	0m. a.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at hours on Tuesday, the 31st October 1916, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Night temperature is generally in defect.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded at Allahabad and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is in defect both during the day and at night in the extreme western districts but in excess at night at Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is in defect except at Karachi.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are generally lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect Day temperature is in defect in Central India West, south Gujarat and at the inland stations of Kathiawar; night temperature is below normal over the whole of Gujarat and Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Night temperature is generally above normal.

The Konkan.—Karwar reports 1.32 in. of rain. Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature. is generally in defect.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the south Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad; Sholapur has had 0.51 in., Bijapur 3.11 in., Belgaum 0.44 in., Nizamabad 1.04 in. and Hyderabad 1.72 in. Skies are moderately clouded in the north Bombay Deccan and heavily clouded elsewhere. The air is damper than usual. Day temperature is generally in defect. Night temperature is in excess in the northern half of the division.

General Remarks.—The storm is central to-day in the neighbourhood of Hyderabad and has decreased slightly in intensity. It has determined nearly general rain in Hyderabad and the south Bombay Deccan and local rain in the Madras Deccan. Rainfall has been nearly general also between Karwar and Calicut on the west coast of the Peninsula. The storm may move further in a nearly north-westerly direction.

Nearly general rain is likely in Hyderabad and the Bombay Deccan and local rain in the Konkan, Malabar and the Madras Deccan and a few showers in the south Central Provinces.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a.m. on TUESDAY, the 31st of October 1916.

STATIONS.	Temp in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Departure 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (30th Oct.)	79.1	61.8	64	..	0	—0.10
Jask	87.4	64 2	81	..	0.29	0.19
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (30th Oct.)	89.3	74.1	52	..	1.36	1.13
PUNJAB—						
Multan	91.3	56.5	47	..	4.77	0.03
Rawalpindi	83.2	48.7	51	..	88.71	15.91
Lahore	86.9	48.8	73	..	23.58	8.32
Hissar	87.7	52.3	45	..	10.45	..
Ambala	85.7	51.1	70	..	38.21	14.58
Delhi	86.0	58.0	56	..	27.76	4.03
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	87.1	60 0	50	..	29.35	4.33
Mainpuri	85.6	57.5	65	..	34.03	9.47
Jhansi	86.2	60.3	50	..	47.77	12.50
Cawnpore	86.4	62.7	78	..	49.20	15.64
Allahabad	88.5	68.7	80	..	61.13	24.53
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	92.3	51.0	52	..	3.17	0.91
Karachi	88.3	66.8	57	..	21.67	15.54
Ajmer	82.2	55.8	62	..	27.29	8.24
Jaipur	86 7	53.4	47	..	23.28	1.87
Kotah	86.2	59 0	54	..	43.04	6.64
Mount Abu	75.2	55.9	29	..	83.30	24.52
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	90.0	54.9	39	..	14.04	0.50
Dwarka	90.1	66.2	46	..	11.10	—2.59
Veraval	91.2	65.2	38	..	23.85	6.42
Rajkot	94.1	64.3	32	..	28.86	3.01
Bhavnagar Para	88.6	65.8	94	..	15.38	—0.44
Surat	87.9	64.3	57	..	56.37	15.74
Ahmedabad	91.7	61.4	38	..	25.20	—3.92
Deesa	92.5	62.8	41	..	25.24	1.87
Neemuch	83.9	57.2	46	..	38.79	11.48
Indore	83.7	57.7	69	..	41.12	v.84
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	84.3	70.3	79	..	63.55	1.39
Saugor	82.6	62.6	59	..	42.10	—1.07
Hoshangabad	84.1	67.4	71	..	46.93	10.27
Khandwa	84.1	7	62	..	57.20	8.91
Akola	88.9	74.5	40	..	42.24	12.03
Amraoti	90.6	71.8	72	..	46.60	15.60
Nagpur	88.0	74.5	78	..	58.53	11.19
Chanda	86 5	74.4	82	0.05	55.13	5.78
Raipur	84.6	74.5	85	..	36.78	—9.44
KONKAN—						
Bombay	86.5	74.9	84	..	85.22	14.70
Ratnagiri	84.5	75.1	91	0.06	140.54	41.33
Marmugao	78.5	74.0	98	9.08	118.53	28.52
Karwar	76.1	73.0	95	1.32	183.68	16.41
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERAB—						
Malegaon	87.9	67.1	62	..	23.82	2.97
Ahmednagar	83.2	65.6	70	..	29.82	10.01
Poona	85.2	67.7	92	..	39.79	5.50
Sholapur	81.8	68.4	89	0.51	37.96	11.61
Bijapur	79.4	66.2	95	3.11	28.14	10.67
Belgaum	75.8	65.5	99	7.44	37.40	—5.70
Aurangabad	85.3	70.1	67	..	43.62	17.61
Nizamabad(Indur).	80.9	71.7	84	1.04	36.8	—1.95
Hyderabad	75.6	70.1	95	1.72	50.15	22.83
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	83.6	73.1	97	1.27	11220	—3.67
Calicut	82.4	72.9	97	0.55	99.11	0.76
Cochin	86.4	73.7	85	0.06	98.25	12.35
Colombo	85 3	77.4	79	0 01	83.41	—2.33
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	80.8	74.7	84	..	54.97	23.67
Bellary	78.3	69.2	90	2.84	42.03	7.4
Cuddapah	79.6	74.2	75	0.09	37.7	13.12
Madras	90.2	77.7	78	..	28.30	0.96
Bangalore	75.5	64.0	95	..	25.41	9.84
Coimbatore	86.6	70.8	56	..	18.03	5.82
Trichinopoly	91.8	71.4	63	..	24.48	5.92
Negapatam	90.2	77.5	85	..	28.70	2.16

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 31st October 1916 was 29.978 inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decrease by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .016 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

(Continued from Column 4.)

cotton blankets, 10 cases canvas, 106 cases glass chimney, 49 cases glass tumbler, 5 cases waste yarn, 1 case muslin, 1 case goggles, 10 cases earthenware, 10 cases perfumery, 97 cases nitric acid, 75 cases wax, 206 cases porcelainware, 41 cases cotton shirting, 55 cases cotton drill, 3 cases waterproof cloth, 2 cases cotton bales, 34 cases glass bangles, 231 cases glass bottles, 250 drums 10 cases red lead, 400 cases beer, 111 cases confectionery, 64 cases clocks, 141 cases silk goods, 120 cases acetic acid, 5 cases antimony, 24 cases cotton yarn, 48 cases matting, 25 cases galangals, 6 cases paper, 640 cases cassia, 17 cases canvas goods, 34 cases bleaching powder, 204 cases malted milk, 4 cases cigars, 5 cases yellow silk, 4,172 bags copra, 58 cases tea, 5 bags copper, 79 cases zinc, 450 bags millet seed, 1,197 bags rice, 400 bags sago, 1,400 bags betel nuts, 62 bags nutmegs, 19 bags coffee, 115 bags damer bater. 15 cases gambier, 1,937 bundles rattan.

City of Lahore, from Liverpool, Agents Killick Nixon and Co.—40 kegs litharge 4 drums zinc chloride, 400 barrels copperas, 13 drums sodium sulphite, 52 casks salamoniac, 99 cases beer, 71 cases 1 cask brandy, 12 cases peppermint, 1 case 1 keg gelatine, 2 barrels borax crystals, 2 cases motor cycle, 1 case cycle accessories, 111 casks tiles, 20 bags broken tiles, 2 cases acetic acid, 2 cases castor oil, 1 case olive oil, 5 bales rugs, 2 cases carbolic acid, 29 cases drug, 5 bundles boric lint, 13 cases 10 bundles tyres, 2 cases cycles, 6 crates 2 casks earthenware, 12 casks bricks, 4 casks fire-clay, 206 cases glass bottles, 2,350 casks 440 bags China clay, 5 cases perfumed spirit, 2 cases buffalo pickers, 20 kegs red lead, 8 cases leather belting, 90 bags starch, 16 bales paper, 60 cases 20 barrels grease, 10 barrels lubricating oil, 3 cases German silver, 30 drums 7 cases varnish, 118 cases biscuits, 205 kegs 30 drums paint, 65 cases colour, 2 cases white enamel, 110 drums oil, 1 case roller skin, 781 cases 1,605 boxes soap, 30 barrels resin, 5 drums sulphur black, 70 cases confectionery, 4 cases milk food, 3 cases provisions, 33 cases nails, 5 cases umbrella furniture, 1 case linen and cotton goods, 7 cases sewing silk reels, 2 bales cotton rope, 16 cases oil cloth, 2 cases floor cloth, 17 cases cotton net, 6 cases 15 bales cotton wool, 51 cases art silk and cotton goods, 3 cases 1 bale linen goods, 5 cases flannel, 6 bales 20 cases woollen and cotton goods, 15 cases sewing cotton thread, 20 cases 34 bales woollen goods, 237 bales 119 cases cotton yarn, 1,197 cases 1,145 bales cotton goods.

FOR DIEPPE.

Hunts Castle (s) 2,500 tons manganese ore,

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Oct 31st.

Taiyabi	Exley	Port Said, Oct. 16
Bronzwing	Fairbairn	Suez, Oct. 17

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer	*Kashmir	for	London
,,	Bronzwing	for	Liverpool, etc.

*To arrive.

Oct. 31.

S. S. Kasato Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Kasato Maru left Colombo for Bombay on the 28th instant and is due here in the evening of 1st proximo.

S. S. City of Birmingham:—The Ellerman Line steamer City of Birmingham (Homeward bound) arrived at Liverpool on the morning of the 26th instant, also the Ellerman Line steamer City of York passed the canal on the 27th instant and is expected to arrive in Bombay on November 6th.

S. S. Taiyabi:—The steamer Taiyabi, 1,960 tons, Captain P. Exley, arrived in harbour yesterday from Port Said, which port she had left on the 16th instant, with ballast.

S. S. Bronzwing:—The steamer Bronzwing, 2,412 tons, Captain T. Fairbairn, arrived in harbour yesterday from Suez, which port she had left on the 17th instant, with ballast.

Tuesday, 31st October, 1916.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A. Saigon Maru.....Yamamoto.....O. S. K.
C. & K. Hindoo.....Pearson.....J. F. & Co
D. & E. Banca.....Phillips.....M. M. & Co
F. Hudson Maru.....Tukesta.....W. & A. G. & Co
H. Hellas.....Berg.....F. F. Campbell & Co
K. Anglier.....Winchester.....W. & A. G. & Co
M. Salsette.....Armitage.....P. & O. S. N. Co
N. Seabank.....Cotell.....W. & A. G. & Co
P. Crew Hall.....Jones.....W. & A. G. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Bahaduri.....B. S. N. Co
Indravati.....B. S. N. Co
Punjani.....B. S. N. Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Penang Maru.....N. Y. Kaisha
2 Circassia.....Osborne.....W. & A. Graham & Co
3 Shulatar.....H. S. Shustary & Co
4 Malay Maru.....Nemoto.....O. S. K.
5 Alavi.....Wheeler.....T. M. & Co
6 Asiatic.....W. & A. G. & Co
7 Yebosei Maru.....Kishimoto.....N. Y. K.
8 Lovaine.....W. & A. G. & Co
9 Nairung.....Grant.....T. M & Co
10 & 11 City of Paris.....Miller.....K. N. & Co
15 Koweit.....Wilson.....T. M & Co
16 Ratsho Maru.....Y. K.

HARBOUR WALL.

Linga.....Cutbush.....M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

7 Dara.....Lottus.....J. F. & Co
8 Bideford.....Helme.....W. & A. G. & Co
11 Reading.....Williams.....W. & A. G. & Co

WALL No. 6.

Tug Harold.....H. I. Dixon & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Baroda.....M. M. & Co
Bronzwing.....Fairbairn.....W. & A. G. & Co
City of Calcutta.....Rigby.....W. & A. G. & Co
Clan Leslie.....Henderson.....J. F. & Co
City of Paris.....Miller.....K. N. & Co
Dara.....Asiatic.....W. & A. G. & Co
Edwardian.....Andrew.....J. F. & Co
Hiromima Maru.....Mishimima.....M. M. & Co
Montebello.....Andrew.....J. F. & Co
Nogomi Maru.....Kajimoto.....M. M. & Co
Nikko.....Bonner.....M. M. & Co
Rohna.....Anderson.....M. M. & Co
Rosso.....Sura.....W. & A. G. & Co
Sado.....Price.....P. M. & Co
Sakai.....Gardiner.....J. F. & Co
Satsuma Maru.....Kaimura.....N. Y. K.
Talyabi.....Exley.....W. & A. G. & Co
Tosei Maru.....Kaimura.....N. Y. K.

EXPORTS.

Oct. 31.

FOR GLASGOW.

Circassia (s) 1,980 cwts. mussoor, Ralli Brothers.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Circassia (s) 50 bales wool, E. Ebrahim Brothers; 8 bales wool, Abba and E. H. Mahomed; 20 bales wool, R. Agarchand; 24 bales wool, D. Kundanmal; 32 bales wool, N. Kanhyalal; 300 bales wool, M. B. Kaisha; 53 bales wool, K. M. Nathoo; 40 bales wool, K. Jiwan; 18 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co.; 125 bales oily dry cotton, L. Khimji; 500 cwts. kismiss, E. Mahomed and Sons; 24 bales goat hair, Abba and E. H. Mahomed.

City of Paris (s) 1,250 tons manganese ore, Turner Morrison and Co.; 20 bales wool, K. Jeewan; 2,000 cwts. linseed cakes, Bombay Flour and Oil Mill Co.; 3,137 cwts. linseed oil cake, Bruel and Co.; 200 bales cotton fly, O. Velji; 322 cwts. dill seed, R. Jiwandas and Co.; 999 cwts. millet, C. Jiwanlal and Co.; 219 cwts. kurdee seed, C. Jiwanlal and Co.; 900 cwts. sowa seed, O. Govindji and Co.; 161 cwts. nager seed, O. Govindji and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Circassia (s) 4 pots andropogan, Volkart Brothers; 70 bales cotton twist, Sassoon J. David and Co.; 200 cwts. cashewnuts, R. Jiwandas and Co.; 200 cwts. senna leaves, R. Jiwandas and Co.; 2,120 cwts. mussoor, Ralli Brothers; 200 bales coir yarn, Shaw Wallace and Co.; 5,240 cwts. mussoor, Louis Dreyfus and Co.; 4,000 cwts. groundnuts, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

Dara (s) 200 cwts. buffalo horns, E. Mahomed and Sons; 240 cwts. cashewnuts, M. Jafferbhoy.

FOR SPAIN VIA MARSEILLES.

Circassia (s) 150 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HULL.

Bronze Wings (s) 37,000 cwts. castor seed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Hudson Maru (s) 300 casks goat skins, E. N. Stein.

FOR NEW YORK.

Hudson Maru (s) 563 cwts. gum olibanum, M. Jafferbhoy; 42 cwts. nutmegs, M. Jafferbhoy; 1,635 cwts. gum kadaya, M. Jafferbhoy; 308 cwts. dry chillies, M. Jafferbhoy.

FOR DIEPPE.

Taiyabi (s) 30,000 cwts. linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Nellore (s) 10 cases guts, David Sassoon and Co.

Kashmir (s) 390 cwts. buffalo horn, G. Suchidana.

FOR MIDDLESBOROUGH.

Kashmir (s) 750 tons, manganese ore, James Finlay and Co.

Huntscastle (s) 2,500 tons manganese ore, Shivrajpur Syndicate.

FOR KOBE.

Penang Maru (s) 1,500 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

Malay Maru (s) 461 bales cotton, T. Nishamatsu and Co.; 200 bales cotton, T. Yuasa and Co.; 2,000 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 578 bales cotton, C. Bomanji and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Penang Maru (s) 56 bales cotton twist, David Sassoon and Co.; 100 bales cotton twist, C. Ebrahim and Co.; 100 bales cotton twist, C. Bomanji and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Malay Maru (s) 2 cwts. ivory, S. Carimbhoy; 11 cwts. sandalwood roots, S. Carimbhoy; 10 cwts. senna leaves, S. Carimbhoy.

IMPORTS.

Oct. 31.

S. S. Okhla, from Moulmein, Agents M. M. and Co.—5,315 pieces teak planks, 14,292 pieces 678 bundles teak boards, 4,945 pieces teak squares, 2,150 pieces teak posts, 139 pieces teak buttends, 154,233 pieces 25,740 bundles teak scantling, 2,705 pieces J. W. planks, 3,592 bundles teak battens, 340 pieces J. W. posts, 91 pieces J. W. squares, 1,146 pieces pyumah boards, 20,279 pieces 3,769 bundles J. W. scantling, 206 pieces English planks, 1,106 bundles English scantling, 6,028 bags sugar, 30 casks old brass, 3 casks kansa, 1 cask filings, 9 bundles 1 package zinc.

S. S. Saigon Maru, from Kobe, Agents O. S. Kaisha.—76 cases silk yarn, 3,182 bags sugar, 30 cases cow hair blankets, 631 cases camphor, 278 cases 5 bales cotton goods, 4 cases musical instruments, 204 bales 50 cases cotton sheeting, 7 cases spectacles, 5 cases

(Continued in Column 3.)

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The Mysteries of the Court of London	In 17 Vols.	10 0 0
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(or the French Bandit in London).		
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771

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Oct 30th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	10,000
,, ,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	1,000
,, ,, Sales of East Indian	2,000
,, ,, Imports	
Mid. Americans	10.82
Egyptian F. G. F.	17.25
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) Jan.	18.65
March	18 78
New Orleans 10 a.m. Jan	18.12
March	18.44

OPENING TONE AND PRICES

Liverpool, Oct. 30th.

Total Imports 2,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's price
October	10.74
Oct.-Nov.	10.74
Nov.-Dec.	10.71
Dec.-Jan.	10.72
Jan.-Feb.	10.74
Feb.-Mar.	10.77
Mar.-Apl.	10.80
Apl.-May.	10.84
May-June	10.88
June-July	10.87
July-Aug.	10.86
Aug-Sept.	Nominal
Sep-Oct.	,,
Oct.-Nov.	9.88

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct 30th.

Months.	To-day's closing price
October	10.68
Oct.-Nov.	10.64
Nov.-Dec.	10 65
Dec.-Jan.	10.66
Jan.-Feb.	10.69
Feb.-March	10.72
March-April	10.75
April-May	10.79
May-June	10.84
June-July	10.83
July-Aug.	10.83
Aug.-Sept.	..

CLOSING EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct. 30th

	To-day's price
January	16.85
March	16.89
May	16.89

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Oct 30th

M. G. Bengal Good	7.54
,, ,, Fully Good	7.64
,, ,, Fine	7.90
,, No. 1 Oomra Good	8.04
,, ,, Fully Good	8.22
,, ,, Fine	8.40
,, Broach Good	9.89
,, ,, Fully Good	10.00
,, ,, Fine	10.25
,, Scinde Good	7.44
,, ,, Fully Good	7.62
,, ,, Fine	7.80

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Oct. 30th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	49,000
Futures at New York January	18.49
,, ,, March	18.64
Spot Cotton at New York	18.50
,, ,, Orleans	17.13
Futures at New Orleans January	18.02
,, ,, March	18.23

MONEY MARKET.

London, Oct. 30th

Bar Silver Spot	32 1/4
Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady.	
Discount, Bank of England rate 6 per cent. since 13th July 1916.	
Discount Bank bills 3 m/st	5⅝
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	5⅝
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months	6
,, ,, ,, 6 ,,	6⅛
Interest day to day loans	4½
,, 7 day market loans	4½
Transfers on Bomb'y Rs. 5,00,000 @ 1-4 5/32	
Bills on Madras Rs 15,000 @ 1-4 1/8	

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

SHALOM.

The market at Colaba opened steady with M. G. Good Broach at 385/8 and declained to Rs. 383 on jobbers and begar selling.

Some business has been reported in K/Akola and M. G. Fine Broach.

Ready is in moderate demand Quotations on.

F. G. Good Broach, Rs. 383.
K/Akola, Rs. 263.
Fully Good Bengal, Rs. 279.
Fine Bengal, Rs. 294.

Messrs PATEL BROS' APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS AT MID-DAY.

Bombay, Oct. 31st.

Description.		Delivery. Jan. 1917	Mar. 1917	April 1917	Spot Cotton.
Broach,	Good M.G.	..	..	385	..
Broach,	Fine M.G.	..	394	..	..
Bengal,	F.G. M.G.	279	..	..	280/90
Bengal,	Fine M.G.	293/4	..	..	295/00
Bengal,	Superfine M.G.	..	..	..	300/10
Rajputana,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	..
Sind Panjab,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	290/95
Kham. Akola	Fine M.G.	360	..	..	350/60
Ellich/Amraoti,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	352/62
Dhamg./Pulgaon,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	355/65
Yeotmal,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	3.7/67
Nagpore,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	360/70
Hingt./Wardha,	Fine G.M.	..	..	..	362/72
Khandeish.	Fine M.G.	342/3	..	..	330/40
Khandeish,	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	320/30
Khandwa Sanawad	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	330/40
Jalna	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	325/35
Indore,	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	355/65
Ujjain,	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	360/70
Nander,	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	380/90
Mathia,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	..
Mathia,	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	..
SawGinned Dharwar	Good	..	..	..	365/75
Coompta,	Good M.G	..	..	..	390/0(
Westerns,	Good M.G.	..	..	..	380/85
Westerns,	Good H.G.	..	..	..	366/75

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LTD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 31st October, 1916, 5-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Delivery.
Bengals (M.G.)	300	289	279	.. 1/25th Jan. 17
Bengals (M.G.)	301	292	280	.. Ready
	..	303	289	.. Ready New
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	..	286	274	.. Ready
	..	..	..	..
Khandesh (M.G.)	..	318	305	.. Ready
	..	340	328	.. 1/25th Jan. 17
	..	..	..	..
Jalna (M.G.) G.S.	..	..	305	.. Ready
Barsee (M.G.) G.S.	..	..	327	.. Ready
Ujjain (M.G.) G.S.	..	..	340	.. Ready
	..	..	..	..
	..	337	325	.. Ready
Akola Khamg.	..	364	..	.. 1/25th Jan. 17
Karanja (M.G.)	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..
Oomrawatee descriptions (M.G.)	..	366	..	.. 1/25th Jan 17
Dhanangaun	..	342	330	.. Ready
Poolgaum (M.G.)	..	368	..	.. 1/25th Jan. 17
Yeotmal (M.G.)	..	345	333	.. Ready
	..	371	..	.. 1/25th Jan. 17
Nagpore	..	348	336	.. Ready
Kampti (M.G.)	..	374	..	.. 1/25th Jan. 17
Wardha H'ghat (M.G.)	..	350	338	.. Ready
	..	376	..	.. 1/25th Jan. 17
Broach (M.G.)	..	354	346	.. Ready
	..	391	..	.. 1/25th Mar 17
	..	..	..	382½ 1/25th Apl. 17
Wadhwan (H.G.)	..	352	340	.. Ready
	..	..	..	..
Mathia (M.G.)	..	338	326	.. 1/25th Jan. 17
	..	316	304	.. Ready
Bhagalkote-Bijapur (M.G.)	..	..	..	395 Ready
	..	..	..	..
Sawgd. Dharwar	..	..	..	382 Ready
	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..
Westerns (M.G.)	..	..	..	390 Ready
Westerns (H.G.)	..	..	..	380 Ready
	..	..	..	..
Compta (M.G.)	..	..	..	403 Ready
	..	..	..	..
Miraj (M.G.) G.S.	..	..	..	405 Ready
	..	..	..	..
Indoor (M G.)G.S.	..	..	330	.. Ready
	..	..	..	..

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay Oct. 31st—4 p.m.

Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-80	40 0 0	6 4 0
,, Cawnpore 70-80	40 0 0	6 2 0
,, Karachi Bangla	40 0 0	6 5 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	6 14 0	7 4 0
,, ,, Cawnpore	6 12 0	7 2 0
,, Yellow Cawnpore	7 1 0	7 7 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	10 9 0	10 15 0
,, Thin	10 4 0	10 10 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	44 0 0	9 5 0
,, Gajar 75-25	42 0 0	8 14 0
,, Black	37 0 0	....
,, Gajar 50.50	40 8 0	8 12 0
Poppyseed, White	7 2 0	7 12 0
Groundnuts	43 0 0	....
Mowraseed	4 0 0	4 6 0
Jawa	32 0 0	4 14 0
Arandla	38 0 0	....

Forward	Rs. a. p.
Wheat, April-May	6 0 9
Linseed, May	11 11 3
Teelseed White 85-15 Dec.-Jan.	9 5 0
,, Gajar 75-25 Dec.-Jan	8 11 0
,, ,, 50 50 Dec.-Jan.	8 12 0
Jowa Oct.	4 14 0
Rapeseed April-May	7 0 0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Oct. 31.

Both the Cotton Mill and Tata Iron & Steel shares opened firm to-day and maintained an upward trend, with fluctuations at intervals on both sides, throughout the day. A smart drop in Cotton also acted as a stimulant to push the rates of Cotton Mill shares and a better inquiry for them was noticed.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares which had considerably dropped without any justification save the unloading of weak holders, have also improved.

In Cotton Mill shares for Mahurat delivery a better feeling was noticed. Central India were quoted at Rs. 2,320, Currimbhoy at Rs. 300, Centuries at Rs. 260, Crescent at Rs. 180, Fazalbhoy at Rs. 595, Indian Bleaching at Rs. 230, Indore Malwa Rs. 390, Madhowji at Rs. 1,445, Pearls at Rs. 412½ and Standard at Rs. 1,420.

Shivrajpur were quoted at Rs. 50, Katni Cement Ordinary at Rs. 245 and Central India at Rs. 55.

Tota Iron and Steel Ordinary shares varied between Rs. 280 to Rs. 305 and the Deferred closed at Rs. 1,125.

Tramway Ordinary were quoted at Rs. 320. Bombay Telephones stood at Rs. 235 and Alcock Ashdown at Rs. 750.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

3½ per cent. Government Paper was quoted at Rs. 76.. There is no enquiry for paper in a large lot.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds are unchanged at Rs. 90.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 30.

Jute mill shares and coal shares were in strong request at the opening of the market and large business was put through in both these sections of market. Jute shares eased somewhat in the afternoon when buyers' requirements had been met. In other directions there was not much of special interest to report. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Bansra 16/4, 16/8, Bengal Nagpur 53/8, Bengal Giridih 18/12, Bengal 900, 901, Bhalgora 34/4, 34/8, 34/12, Bhushkajuri 17/4, 17/8, Bokaro Jherriah 7/4, 7/8, 7/12, Burra Dhemo 11/8, 11/12, 12, Central Kurkend 34/12, 35; Equitable ord 43/4, 43/8, Ghusick 20/6 to 20/12, Katras Jherriah 105, 106, Kosoonda 22/4, 22/8, Jumoni 6/4, Marine 19, 19/4; New Beerbhoom 53/12, 54; Nazira 14, 14/4, New Kendah 15/12, 16; New Tetturya 11/8, 11/12; North Damuda 8/4, 8/8; Ondal ord 7/8, 7/12, Pench River 23/8, 23/12, 24; Raneegunge 33/12; Samla Kendra 15/12 to 16/4; Satpukuria 8/8 to 9/8; Sendra 20/4 to 20/8; South Govindpur 7/4, 7/8; Singaran "A" 7/12, 8; Singaran "B" 8/12; Sutkidih 13/4; Sitarampur 17/8; Standard ord 39/8, 39/12; Tetulmuri 13/8 to 14.

Jute:—Union ord 14/4 to 15; Auckland ord 295, 296, 290; Barnagore ord 151, 152 Budge Budge ord 358 to 364; Delta ord 484 to 490; Fort William ord 218, 220; Howrah ord 345, 350, 218, Kanknarrah ord 590; Kanknarrah ord 471, 472; Kelvin ord 612, 610, 605; Lawrence ord 350, 348, 352, 353; Lansdowne prefs 145, Northbrook ord 41/8, 41; New Central ord 398, 399; New Central prefs 121; Reliance ord 310 to 315; Standard ord 463, 460; Union ord 585 to 596.

Tea:—Bishnauth 30.

Miscellaneous:—Champaran Sugar ord 150, 151.

Government paper three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 76/6 to 75/12 and small lots were done at Rs. 75/14 to 77/2.

AMARA BRANCH OF EASTERN BANK.

The Manager of the Bombay Office of the Eastern Bank, Ltd., writes to say that he has received a telegram from his Basrah Manager that a branch of this bank has been opened at Amara.

THE PIECE-GOODS MARKETS.

Owing to the sad death of Sir Jacob Sassoon the piecegoods market was kept closed yesterday as a mark of respect to the deceased baronet.

The Cloth markets were closed yesterday.

We regret to announce the death of Professor O. V. Muller, Professor of History and Political Economy in Elphinstone College, news of which was received in Bombay on Monday, by cable.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers will perceive the special advantages offered by advertising in the . . .

Sunday Chronicle

We are prepared to quote for space and position on

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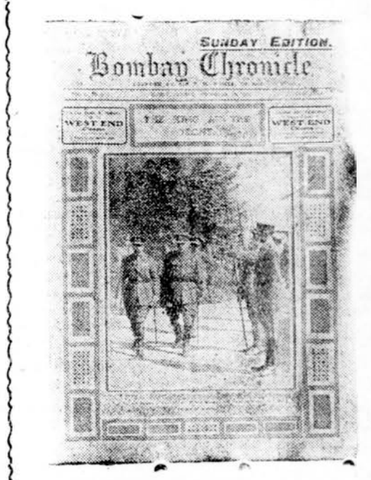
The space being limited applications will be dealt with according to priority.



Frontispiece of Sunday "Chronicle" of 17th September, 1916.

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FITTED WITH PERMANENT SWITCH.

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BUILD UP BRACE UP TONE UP WAKE UP

Rs. 2-0-0 for a bottle of 40 Pearls.

Annas 4 for a trial package for 2 days' use.

Get a bottle to-day.

ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL Co.

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CELEBRATED PANACEA & Co's "FRENCH-PILLS"

Repair Wear and Tear of Nerve and Body Literature Free. Price each phial Re. 1-4.

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A sure and certain Cure for all Skin Diseases, Ring Worm, Tetter, Acne, Pimples, Ivy poisoning and all kinds of skin troubles. All irritation stopped instantly after the first application. This is a tried medicine of proved success and can be used without the least hesitation. The medicine does not spo the clothes and is quite harmless as it does not contain poisonous substances.

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Fills up the lost and destroyed vitality, strengthens the nerves, rebuilds the worn-out constitution, and thus makes the living real from unpleasant and tired life. Rs. 3/-

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VAJIKARAN

THE LEADING NERVINE TONIC.

Gives splendid vigour and vitality and Cure, Nervous and functional debility. Re. 1-8-0.

SAPAT & CO. KALBADEVI BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Parsi: 22nd of Ardibehest, 1286.
Mahomedan: 4th of Moharoum, 1335.
Hindu: 5th of Katik Sud, 1973.
Sunrise: 6h. 38m.; Sunset: 6h. 7m.
Phase of the Moon, First Quarter, 2nd Nov.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

P. and O. s.s. Kashmir with English mails of 13th Oct. due at 8 a.m.
M.B.B.S. (Final) Examination results, University Hall, 12-30 p.m.
Mazagon Police Court: Second Presidency Magistrate's Court: Convent Street Case 3-30 p.m.
Standing Committee Meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, 4-10 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre: Bandman Opera Company, "A Country Girl," 9-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, November 2.

Excelsior Theatre: Bandman Opera Company, "Grumpy," 9-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, November 3.

Parsi writers' Assiciation: Mr. P B Desai's Public Lecture on "Mubed Rustam Peshutan Hamiyar, a Parsi Poet and Premanand, the Gujerati Poet," Bai Bhicaiji Bengali School, Eort, 6 p.m. (S. T.).
First LL.B. Examination results, University Hall, 12-30 p.m.
Bandman Opera Co. "Betty" at 9-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, November 4.

Excelsior Theatre: Bandman Opera Co. "We're All in It" at 9-30 p.m.

SUNDAY, November 5.

Excelsior Theatre Bandman Opera Co. Special Matinee of "We're All in It" at 6 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre: Cinema at 6.30 and Bandmann Opera at 9-30.
New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Olympia Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 6-30, 8-45 and 10 p.m.
Royal Opera House, Queen's Road, 6-45 and 10-0 p.m.
West End Cinema, Charni Road, 6-30, 8-45 and 11 p.m.

BAND AT ESPLANADE BAND STAND.

By kind permission of the Officers, the String Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott at Esplanade, Bandstand this evening, commencing at 6 p.m.

March—Sylvia ..... Vlach
Overture—Poet and Peasant .....Suppe
Valse—Maidens Blush ..... Joyce
Selection—Les Contes D'Hoffmann Offenbach
Idyll—The Land of Dreams ..... Driffill
Selection—To-night's the Night .....Rubens
Serenade—The Warbler's ..... Perry
Two-Step—It's a Long Way to Tipperary .....Baynes.

HOMEWARD MAILS.

The P. and O. s. s. Karmala which left Bombay on the 12th instant, arrived at Marseilles on Monday, the 30th instant. All well.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Arabia with the Homeward mails of the 25th instant arrived at Aden at 2 p.m. on Monday, the 30th instant.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

No fresh cases of either plague or small-pox occurred in the city on Monday, but one attack of cholera was reported. The total mortality from all causes was 67, as compared with 63 of the corresponding day of 1915 and 75 of 1914. Out of a total of 2,548 rats caught, 3 were found to be plague-stricken.

MAILS FOR MESOPOTAMIA EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

Mails for the Mesopotamia Expeditionary Force and Busra will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 11 a.m. to-morrow.

Mails for the Mesopotamia Expeditionary Force, Henjam, Muscat, Fao, Bushire, Koweit, Charbar, Jask, Linga, Bahrain, Dubai, Bandarabas, Mohomerah and Busra, will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. on Friday, the 3rd instant.

PARSI WRITERS' ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Lekhak Mandal (Parsi Writers' Association), Mr. Pallonji Burjorji Desai will deliver, at Bai Bhicaiji Bengali School, Fort, on Friday, the 3rd instant at 6 p.m. (S. T.), a public lecture on "Mubed Rustam Peshutan Hamjiyar, a Parsi Poet, and Premanund, the Gujarati Poet." Diwan Bahadur Ranchhodbhai Udairam, the well-known Gujarati scholar, will preside. The lecture is open to the public.

S. S. KAISAR-I-HIND.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Kaisar-i-Hind with the outward mails of the 20th instant passed Suez at noon on Monday, the 30th instant.

The Agents of the P. and O. Company have received information that the Kaisar-i-Hind is due at Aden at 4 p.m. on Thursday, 2nd November and this vessel may therefore be expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at dayilght on Tuesday, 7th proximo. The Kaisar-i-Hind will be despatched for Colombo and Australia at 6 p.m. on the same day, passengers embarking from the Ballard Pier at 4-30 p.m.

RAILWAY POLICE SUB-INSPECTOR ROBBED.

Sub-Inspector Baburao Babajirao of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Police reports that he went on duty at 3 p.m. on Monday. At 4 p.m. his orderly, whom he had left in charge of his quarters in Topiwala's chawl on Lamington Road, locked up the place and after handing over the key to the complainant at the Grant Road Station, went home. The complainant on his return home at 7 p.m., found the lock on the door intact but on going inside he found all his boxes broken and ornaments and cash valued at Rs. 1,517 missing therefrom.

FOUND HANGING FROM A TREE.

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest yesterday touching the death of a Hindu male, name unknown. It appeared from the evidence that the dead body of the deceased was found hanging from a tree near a bungalow at Mahim on Monday. There was a knot of "dhotar" tied round his neck, the other end being tied to the tree and another "dhotar" lay on the ground near by. The body was removed to the morgue, where a post mortem examination by Dr. Arthur Powell showed that the deceased was in an advanced stage of decomposition and the signs in the body were consistent with death from hanging. A verdict of suicide by hanging was recorded.

HUMANITARIANS AND THE WAR.

A PROTEST BY ONE OF THEM AGAINST PEACE CRANKS.

Mr. Sidney H. Beard writes in "The Herald of the Golden Age" the following striking article on what he describes as "The Peace Crank Complaint."

Many letters have reached me lately from men whose softness of heart—I will not be so discourteous as to allude to their heads—constrains them to lodge a complaint against my editorial attitude concerning the War.

They think that as President of a Society which exalts such ideals as "the humane life, "universal kniship," "peace on earth" and "the brotherhood of man," I ought to bless and not condemn the Prussians, to deprecate our unfraternal hostility towards them, to oppose our popular determination to fight this battle to a finish, and to advocate an extension of the olive branch to them at the earliest opportunity. They complain that instead of adopting this meek and pacific role, I have endorsed our national resolve to exact reparation for the deeds of wanton brigandage, ruthless barbarity and wholesale unprovoked murder of which the Germans have been guilty, and also to adopt such measures as will prevent them for at least a century from deluging our world again with bloodshed and sorrow.

I have not answered these correspondents because it has been an article of my faith for many years, that if a man honestly thinks that two and two make five, or that the earth is flat, it is quite useless to reason with him. Mental limitation cannot be removed by any amount of argument; one can only feel sorry for the person whose vision is distorted by cerebral restriction. But the receipt of such communications creates an obligation of some sort on my part to define my position and that of our Order, so I will endeavour, briefly, to reconcile our advocacy of pacific and humane ideals with whole-hearted patriotism at this time of nations crisis.

THE GERMAN TIGER.

Humanitarianism is a characteristic that commends itself to all progressive souls who have passed the elementary stage of development, but it is altogether unconnected with foolishness, morbid sentimentality, or weak-kneed pacificism. Although I have abstained from flesh and fowl for the past twenty-two years, for humane reasons and because the slaughter of animals, with its attendant cruelties, is unnecessary for the provision of our daily food, I should not hesitate to attack and kill a Bengal tiger, or any other beast of prey, if it had raided a village and mangled human victims. The Prussian man-slayer in his present mood is equally dangerous and deadly, although more scientific in his methods and addicted to hunting for prey in large packs instead of singly and alone.

One has only to visualise the innumerable multitudes of brave men who have been maimed, mutilated or blinded for life—to say nothing of those who have been killed—and a corresponding host of martyred women and children, who have fallen victims to his rapacity and frightfulness, in order to realize the truth of this statement. The Hun has exceeded his own official programme "leave them only eyes to weep with" by leaving thousands without eyes at all, and, worse still, has left on his blood-stained trail outraged and bayoneted women and children. The fact that this human representative of the jungle cannot urge the plea of necessity which justifies to some extent the action of the tiger or wolf, or that he is more "kultured," only increase our national obligation and right to terminate his depredations, to restrain his malignant power and to teach him the first principles of ethics—"Do unto others as ye would they should do unto you." Every member of The Order of the Golden Age, moreover, is pledged to do what lies in his power "to defend the weak, defenceless or oppressed."

NECESSITY FOR SELF-PRESERVATION.

The circumstances, are such that the necessity for self-preservation by self-defence, and the appeal of weaker nations for our help—although involving aggressive action and the use of weapons effective to withstand the attacking foe—supersede the obligation to inflict no injury. Until mankind is more highly evolved, the policy of *non-resistance*—which will be applicable in our world when spiritual sentiment and ideals are more generally prevalent, and the Kingdom of God (or Good) is recognized—is impracticable, and foredoomed to failure in certain cases. This war of exploitation on the part of the Germans is typically such a case, for non-resistance would have meant the virtual enslavement of certain races by a race less highly evolved and of distinctly brutal characteristics. And being promoted solely by unhoy ambition and inordinate greed, their long premeditated, though unprovoked, action, is an undertaking that is criminal to the last degree, and must so be regarded and punished in the interests of outraged Law, international safety, and collective human welfare.

Although kindly disposed towards all men, and truly sorry for the drunkard, thief or criminal because he is so retarded in his evolution as still to be such, I should feel it a duty to defend myself and the weaker members of my household against the attacks of a homicidal burglar who invaded the premises to rob or kill. And if I proved the victor, my sense of obligation as a citizen would compel me to hand him over to the police for punishment, as a deterrent to others who were similarly inclined. I should not offer him the right hand of fellowship, and, regardless of the injury he had inflicted, or the goods that were packed in his bag, agree with him "to let bygones be bygones." Forgiveness of personal wrongs may be a Christ-like and righteous act, and obligatory in many cases, but not so is condonation of crime against the community, which can but encourage the criminal and others likeminded to repeat the offence.

BY CONSECRATED HUMAN HANDS.

God's Peace can never be established on this earth, nor His Will be done as it is in Heaven, nor can Liberty, Fraternity or Humanitarianism prevail, while the jack-booted Prussian Junker stalks abroad rattling his sword and looking around for some weaker nation upon whom, according to his wont during the past centuries, he can suddenly pounce in order to despoil and ravage it. And as the fulfilment of the Divine Purpose has to be brought about through human instrumentality, by consecrated human hands must this monstrous personification of Militarism and Brute-Force be laid low—in order that our world may become a peaceful dwelling place in which the upward evolution of our race can be accomplished without hindrance and opposition on the part of a tribe of men who are grossly materialistic, reactionary and criminally disposed.

Noble and sublime therefore is the great work committed to our heroic men and women who have bravely obeyed the call to this high service and all the bitter sacrifice that it entails. And it ill becomes the peace-crank of sound limb and military age to endeavour to cloak the weakness of his spirit and patriotism, or the coldness of his feet, by declaiming against England's righteous resolve to establish Justice and Freedom on a permanent basis, even though such action involves the infliction upon Germany of just retribution and commercial deprivation.

CAMA MEMORIAL FUND.

APPOINTMENT OF TRUSTEES.

A meeting of the subscribers of the K. R. Cama Memorial Fund was held yesterday evening at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, when Dr. Jivanji J. Modi, presided.

The following resolution was put to the vote and passed unanimously:—

"That the Rev. Dr. D. Mackichan, Sir Stanley Reed, Shams-ul-Ulma, Dr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi, Mr. Sorabji Edulji Warden, Mr. Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, Mr. Rustom K. R. Cama, Mr. Krishnalal Mohanlal Jhaveri and Mr. R. P. Masani, be appointed Trustees of the K. R. Cama, Oriental Institute with the authorities and powers and upon the terms and conditions specified in the draft Trust Deed placed before this morning, which draft this meeting hereby approves."

COMMERCIAL.

LATEST CABLES QUOTATIONS.

MONEY MARKET.

London, Oct 30 th.

Consols 2½%	57½
Rupee Paper 3½%	50
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	67½
Government Securities 3%..	57½

EXCHANGE.

On London at Paris ..Frances	27.80

WAR LOANS.

London, Oct. 30th.

3½% 1925—1928	£84½—½
4½% 1925—1945	£95⅛+⅛

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Oct 30th.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta November	23
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay November ..	23 3
Do. Karachi November ..	23/4
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta November	25/7½
Do. do. Bombay November	25/10½
Do. do. Karachi November	25/11½

RUBBER.

Para Rubber fine hard cure November Paid	3/4
Plantation First Latex Crepe Nov.-Dec. Paid	2/5½

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore Usual Bold Nov-Dec. Buyers	72
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship Oct.-Nov. Sellers	72/6
Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Nov.-Dec. Paid	94
Tone of Linseed Strong.	
Toria Rapeseed Nov.-Dec. Sellers	76

WHEAT

Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. Loading sellers.	80
Tone—very firm	
Wheat Afloat for United Kingdom	2,220,000

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe—62 lbs Oct. Paid ..	75/6
Tone—Baril Paid	

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal.—Nominal.

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley Nov.-Dec. Buyers	56

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£146
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£124
Copper Brazlers	£167
Yellow Metal	16
Hard Spelter	45
Tin Plates I.C. Coke 14 × 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool ..	18/9
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4% F.O.B. Liverpool	£26/5

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta Nov.-Dec. Paid.	91
Tone—Strong	

SKIN SALES.

Goat skin sale opened to-day. The tone was very strong.

Goat Skins:—
Madras—Prime, a shilling dearer.
Madras—Medium, a shilling dearer.
Madras—Ordinary, nine pence dearer.
Goat skins offered, 1,022,000.
Sheep skins offered, 710,000.

A Press communiqué issued by the Department of Commerce and Industry states:—

With reference to the communiqué of the 5th October it is notified for general information that Certificates of Interest will not be required for goods imported into India from Muscat or Persia.

THE PROPOSED PROVINCIAL CONSTITUTION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I do not believe that Mr. Jinnah is much enamoured of the scheme of Provincial Autonomy adumbrated by him at Ahmedabad. He appears to have adopted the line of least resistance to disarm official opposition. But it is inconsistent with his attitude as disclosed by the post-war reforms memorial. The signatories there demanded that half the members of the Executive Council should be Indians and that "the elected representatives of the people should have a voice in the selection of the Indian members." They conceded "as a safeguard that the Governor-General in Council or the Governor-in-Council, as the case may be, should have the right of veto, which however should be exercised subject to certain conditions and limitations," but insisted that "that Budget should be passed in the shape of money bills." The power of the purse leaves no room for the independence of the executive. The elective element in the executive council would certainly come under the control of the popular house if the Indian Members are elegible for re-election. It could go a great way in shakling the right of veto. At Ahmedabad Mr. Jinnah apparently abandoned the election of half the executive as well as to principle of ministerial responsibility. The veto in the post-war reforms does not exempt the executive from responsibility. If that were so the people's representatives could never make law themselves, but could only prevent the executive from making law which did not meet with their approval, after the manner of the German Reichstag. The veto the memorialists had in mind seems to be the same as is found in all the colonial constitutions. There the Governor-General alone has the right of veto subject to no conditions or limitations, but there it is rarely, if ever, exercised.

The principle of ministerial responsibility is of vital importance. To have the power to ignore the vote of the representative assembly is not conducive to dignity, prestige or influence but creates bad blood or causes friction and irritation. The American analogy is very misleading. Under the American constitution the executive and the legislature are designed to act as checks on each other and they are both responsible directly to the people. This is the fundamental principle in the American constitution and is a substitute for the ministerial responsibility. But if the Congress makes makes no grant for the salary of the President and other officials they must go without it or resign; but such an act on the part of the Congress would be regarded as unconstitutional tending to encroach upon the liberties of the people to whom alone the president is responsible. The President and the Governors of the States are all elected. The "Veto" of the President and the Governor can be over-ridden by repassing the bill. Congress can do so by a majority of two-thirds and in the States the requisite majority varies. In Connecticut a bare majority suffices for the second passage. The executive power is vested in the President, and all federal officials are appointed by him but subject to the confirmation of the Senate. In the States the chief officials like the Governor are elected. The executive power is diffused throughout the local organs of Government, most of the officials being elected. This extreme democratic feeling was generated in the colonies by constant friction between the officials and the people's representatives in the days when the officials were appointed by and were not responsible to the people. In the twentieth century it is not wise to introduce a system that was abandoned in England and causes friction.

Germany is no model for us. The German constitution was expressly fashioned by Bismark to enable the King of Prussia to dominate the Empire through the Imperial Chancellor. He is the absolute autocrat. Without his sanction no bill can become law. The Bundesrath is at the same time an administrative, a legislative, and a judicial body. It governs, but Prussia's seventeen votes can negetive any executive or legislative measure in the Bundesrath. Therefore Prussia is the master of the Bundesrath. Lowell calls it a compact "between a lion, half a dozen foxes and a score of mice." There is no representative government in the German Empire. There is no "parliamentary responsibility." "The constitution of the Empire knows only a single administrative chief the Imperial Chancellor. No minister is responsible to the Reichstag for what he does or proposes. The Reichstag votes the taxes and subjects the Government to sharp criticism when it asks for money. But the annual Budget comes to it, like other subjects of legislation, from the Bundesrath and with the sanction of the great chamber behind it; many of the principle revenue laws are not annual but permanent; the army is organized for periods of several years together and must be paid, and there is really very little latitude of choice with regard to any but new and subordinate expenditures. The Reichstag may influence affairs, may win slow victories by persistant and well directed criticism, may force modifications of policy but it is constantly made to realise the fact that it cannot govern, and that its chief function is not origination but control." (Woodrow Wilson: "The State") It must be further remembered that its executive functions are limited, "except indeed for foreign affairs, the navy and to some extent the army and the postal and telegraphic service, the executive functions of the Empire are limited for the most part to the laying down of generol regulations, and a supervision of their execution by the several states." (Lowell on Governments).

Under the circumstances there is little hope for popular activity and little chance for deadlocks. We do not want any constitution "made in Germany." There is no demand for legislation in the Provinces or the whole of India without ministerial responsibility or an elective Governor; even a wholly elected House cannot make laws with the veto before him, and note the express provision that the executive is neither collectively nor individually responsible to it. The German brand is superior to the Provincial Autonomy advocated by Mr. Jinnah. I do not for one moment believe that the Province of Bombay will accept such a miserable constitution. Nothing short of entire responsibility of the executive to the popular assemply will satisfy. This does not necessarily connote the party system. Parties are not made,—parties grow. But party or no party, representative Government with the ministerial responsibility must be the goal for our aspirations. Such a constitution should be granted after the war is over with the transitory provisions enabling us to reach the goal within a generation,—Yours, etc.,

JOSEPH BAPTISTA.

Matharpacady, 30th Oct., 1916.

[We shall deal with the arguments contained in this letter in a future issue.—Editor "B.C."]

LECTURE ON "GURU."

A public meeting will be held at the Arya Samaj Hall, Kakadwadi, Girgaon, Bombay, this evening at 6 p.m. (B. T.), when Pandit Balkrishna Sharma will deliver a lecture on "Guru" in Marathi.

Plague is greatly increasing at Secunderabad, despite the most strenuous efforts of the Cantonment authorities and large numbers (60,000) have been inoculated. The epidemic has now spread to Hyderabad where active measures are being taken by the authorities.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

A DOCTOR ROBBED.

JUVENILE OFFENDER GETS NINE STRIPES

Before the Second Presidency Magistrate, at Mazagon, Inspector Patvardhan of the C. I. D. charged a Hindu boy named Sakharam Balkrishna Snapane, aged sixteen years, with stealing a gold watch, belonging to Dr. Bhadkamker, worth about Rs. 100.

It was proved that the complainant who lived in Sadashiv Lane, missed his watch from his coat pocket on the 26th October. Suspicion, however, fell on the accused, as he had been to the doctor's room with his mother, who is a patient of Dr. Bhadkamker, in the morning.

The accused was sentenced to receive nine stripes as he was a juvenile.

THEFT IN VICTORIA DOCKS.

ALL ACCUSED CONVICTED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, Sub-Inspector Gole charged a Port Trust peon, Govind Narayan with theft, as a servant, of a bottle of beer from No. 8 Shed, Victoria Docks; a coolie Aziz Coola with theft from No. 2 Shed of six yards Chintz worth Rs. 1-14; and another coolie named Imamudin Alam with theft of 30 yards of muslin worth Rs. 33-12, from No. 2 Shed.

The Magistrate convicted all the accused and sentenced the first accused to one day's imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 25; the second to one day's imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 8; and the third to one month's imprisonment.

RASH AND NEGLIGENT DRIVING.

MOTOR DRIVER FINED RS. 50.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Chapman charged Hari Govind, a motor driver with driving his car rashly and negligently. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 50.

COCAINE PROSECUTION.

Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Chief Excise Inspector Sheriar J. Talyarkhan charged a tailor named Atmaram Jaganath with possessing on the 30th October, half a grain of cocaine without a license.

The accused was fined Rs. 20.

RESTRICTIVE REGULATIONS FOR BARRISTERS

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Curiously enough there is one thing which has escaped the sight of the people of India. I am referring to the rather restrictive regulations made by several High Courts in India, some four years since, as to the admission of barristers as advocates in their jurisdiction. I shall state the matter as briefly as I can before you and leave the rest to the good sense of your readers.

The regulation in point in Bombay is: "Any person being a barrister who shall apply to be admitted as an advocate of this Court, shall at the same time of such application produce satisfactory proof that he has been called to the Bar of England, Ireland or Scotland, that he has read in Chambers of a practising European barrister of more than ten years' standing for at least one year and that he is a man of good character and ability!" The Chief Justice and Judges have discretion in exceptional cases to exempt people from the above rule. I shall now deal with some of the main objections that occur to a casual reader of the rule.

In the first place one does not see the necessity of making such rule unless it be to restrict the number of barristers going out to India each year. In England people do not consider it desirable to restrict the number of barristers in any way, least of all by making reading in Chambers compulsory. And one cannot reasonably maintain that the number of lawyers here is just proportionate, and no more, to the wants of the country; and that in India it is out of all proportion to the needs. To an Indian the compulsion becomes all the more objectionable as it adds an expense of about £100 to his already heavily taxed coffers. A person takes up a profession at his own risk and nobody, not even an autocratic government has any earthly right to put restrictions upon freedom of choice.

Secondly: The interpretation put upon the rule is, according to Dr. Arnold, of 21, Cromwell Road, that the reading in Chambers must be in England or United Kingdom. Now it may be granted that voluntary reading in Chambers is desirable from an individual point of view. It may further be granted that such a reading in India would be advantageous to a person who proposes to practice at the Indian Bar. But why should reading in Chambers in England or United Kingdom, and only there, be made compulsory passes one's comprehension.

The above two clauses apply to the High Courts of Bombay, Madras, Calcutta and Allahabad. The one that follows, applies particularly to Bombay. It does not apply to Calcutta.

Thirdly: The regulation is only satisfied if the reading in Chambers is with a barrister of European parentage. [This explicit interpretation is given here on the authority of the said Dr. Arnold.] This I will only say, and there are several who agree with me completely here, is a direct insult to the Indian barristers as a profession, and India as a nation. The rule appears to suggest either that Indian barristers are not learned or clever enough, or that they are not trustworthy or honest enough, or both. I hope and trust that the profession does not ignore such an outrageous insinuation but protest against it as strongly as they can.

Lastly, we shall perhaps be told that the several High Courts and not the Government, are responsible for such regulations. But the fact that these above were made almost at the same time is significant and has to be explained. But even if the High Courts accept full responsibility as well for promulgation as for initiation of the restrictive measure, and if the fact that the measure came into force almost at the same time has been a mere,—though a curious,—accident, the regulation does not become the less objectionable. Therefore, Sir, I trust you will give the above due publication, which is all the more necessary because the matter has not received attention of the public from the very beginning.—Yours, etc.,

M. P. CHITALE,
Bar.-at-Law.

Gray's Inn, London, October 5.

Mr. G. B. N. Pelley, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Madras, concluded the inquest relating to the death of Rev. Father P O. Russell of Ahmednagar which occurred on the 10th instant, at Hotel d'Angelis. A verdict of death as the result of self-poisoning by means of a corrosive sublimate was returned.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

THE "CHRONICLE" DEFAMATION CASE.

JUDGE ON RULES OF CROSS-EXAMINATION.

(*Before Mr. Justice Macleod.*)

Surajmal B. Mehta *v.* B. G. Horniman and others.

In the suit filed by Mr. Surajmal B. Mehta against Mr. B. G. Horniman, Editor, and the proprietors of the "Bombay Chronicle," for damages for his defamation and in which his Lordship Mr. Justice Macleod delivered his judgment before the closing of the High Court for the October vacation awarding Rs. 3,000 as damages to the plaintiff, his Lordship added to his judgment the following note and read it out in Court yesterday at 11-30.

His Lordship said:—

Since this judgment was delivered it has been brought to my notice that my remarks regarding the cross-examination of Surajmal by Mr. Davar may give rise to some misapprehension as I did not mention the particular rules which govern Counsel's duties in cross-examining a witness which I had then in my mind, and I therefore think it desirable that this should be done.

Counsel takes his instructions for conducting a case from the Solicitor instructing him, and from no one else. He is not entitled to rely on facts within his own knowledge. Nor is he entitled to put questions unless there be some foundation for asking them. If he is instructed by his Solicitor to put a certain question, he may assume that the Solicitor has some foundation for so instructing him, but if it is such a question as is referred to in Section 145 of the Evidence Act, he must observe the provisions of Section 149.

The question put by Mr. Davar whether Surajmal had drafted the notice was not put on instructions from Mr. Nariman, the Solicitor in the case instructing him, but was put at the suggestion of Mr. Vachha, an outsider, and was without foundation. My criticism of Mr. Davar's cross-examination was confined solely to this point. I should have had no fault to find with the form of it if he had relied on well founded instructions from Mr. Nariman.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR WEDNESDAY, THE 1ST DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1916.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MACLEOD.

FOR MAKING A DIVIDEND.

310-87—Henry Trimming.
621-96—John Andrew Gomes.
458-05—Yeshwant Atmaram Dhairyawan.
474-09—Ramdas Damodar Thucker traded as Ramdas Dewji & Co.

APPLICATIONS FOR DISCHARGE UND SECTION 38.

584-14—Mahadu Bapu Daraday v. Nathulal Radakison & Co. Crs No. 13 Mulla and M Adjourned 4-10-16.
118-16—Vachha & Co. Ardesir Byramji Todywalla v. Jehangir Framji Lali, Cr No. 3, Dr. J K Daji and anr, Cre No. 8, Pirojsha Rastomji Daruwalla, Cr No. 1 In person Dubash and Co. J A Valles Adjourned from 4-10-16.

FOR HEARING OF NOTICE UNDER SECTION 104.

220-16—Robert George Keess v. Kezing Rupchand and Co. Crs No 1 Khambatta & Co.
278-14—Ebrahim Alimahomed v. The firm of Purshotum Govindji, Crs No 20 Chaturbhuj Kalidas Cr, Hurjiwan Walji, Cr No 1, Jiwraj Madhowji, Cr No 8, Rutonsi Kanji, Cr No 7, Soonderdas & Co. Part Heard from 4-10-16.

APPLICATIONS FOR DISCHARGE UNDER SEGTION 38.

278-14—Ebrahim Alimahomed The firm of Purshotum Govindji, Crs No 20, Chaturbhuj Kalidas Cr Hurjiwan Walji, Cr No 1, Jiwraj Madhowji, Cr No 8 Rutonsi Kanji, Cr No 7 Soonderdas & Co.

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR PRIMARY SCHOOL GIRLS.

A Press Note issued by the Government of Bombay on the subject of grant of small scholarships to girls in primary schools schools, of which only a very limited num-

During the last few years Government have inaugurated the policy of paying small scholarships, of the value of Rs. 2 and Rs. 3, to girl students in primary schools, with the objects of inducing them to stay a longer time at school and of preparing them for the training colleges. It has been found that this system of scholarships has tended to create a healthy competition for regularity of attendance and better progress. No pressure is placed upon the girls to make them either become teachers or attend training colleges, but it is anticipated that as the number of girls completing the higher standards increases, there is a greater likelihood of some of them voluntarily coming forward to be trained as teachers. It has now been decided that the scholarships should be tenable in any of the standards from the 4th to the 7th and that their value should in special cases be raised to Rs. 4. These scholarships are not confined to girls' schools, of which only a very limited number teach beyond the fourth standard, but may be held by girls attending boys' schools also.

Judgement was delivered yesterday by Major Walker, Cantonment Magistrate, Secunderabad in the defamation case filed by Sidney Frankel, a photographer of Trimulgherry against Mr. R. Dunjibhoy, a rival photagrapher, by alluding to him as being a German. His Honour did not believe that the complainant had suffered any appreciable damage and the offence did not merit a heavy sentence. He therefore inflicted a fine of Rs. 50 on the accused.

From the 7th November bank foreign remittance telegrams will be accepted at quarter rates from troops in India to New Zealand.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Wednesday, November 1, 1916.

THE CHIEFS' CONFERENCE.

Lord Chelmsford has done well to follow the lead given by his illustrious predecessor in continuing the traditions of goodwill and intimate personal association with the Indian Rulers. The good work was really begun by Lord Minto, and none too soon, for Lord Curzon's brusque methods of dealing with the Indian potentates had created a feeling, which it would have been in the highest degree impolitic to leave festering. Almost immediately after his assumption of office, Lord Hardinge approached the problem of promoting a real, enduring co-partnership in the Imperial family, and made a happy beginning by calling together a conference of the Chiefs at which the clearest expression was given to the principle of the organic connection existing between the British Raj and the Indian Rulers. There was need not only for the cultivation of pleasant mutual relations between the representative of the British Crown and the allied Indian Chiefs, but also for bringing the latter into closer association with themselves, and so creating a body capable of giving authoritative expression to common views on matters affecting the higher interests of the Chiefs. The precise form of the constitution of the Conference and the particular work to be assigned to it were wisely left untouched. Lord Hardinge welcomed and encouraged the growing feeling among the Chiefs for an organisation of the nature of the present Conference, and that it has materialised so soon after that great man left India is the surest proof that he brought to bear upon this work his incomparable tact and sagacity.

Even now, we do not know what subjects the Chiefs have been brought together to discuss. We only know in general terms the principles animating the movement. To these the happiest expression was given by His Excellency in the speech in which he opened the Conference, and in that in which the Gaekwar, on behalf of the Chiefs, responded. The Chiefs in His Excellency's words have been called together to advise the Government of India on certain matters concerning themselves, their states and their people. His Excellency went on to say: "There are questions constantly arising in respect of your States, your people and yourselves on which the Government of India would like your free and frank advice." Advice is sought on certain specific matters of the limited scope indicated by His Excellency, who in no uncertain terms disavowed any intention on the part of the Government of India to impinge on the rights of the Chiefs or to interfere with their domestic concerns. Equally naturally, His Excellency did not wish for any interference on the part of the Chiefs with the domestic concerns of British India. The essential principles underlying the mutual relations of the British Government and the Indian Chiefs being thus defined, we need not speculate as to the form that the Conference may eventually assume in any future constitutional development. We welcome these assurances of His Excellency as embodying the soundest principles of statesmanship. The Gaekwar was no less happy in his acknowledgment alike of the admirable tone of the Viceregal utterance and the soundness of the principles and policy enunciated. Himself a far-seeing statesman, the Gaekwar explicitly repudiated any idea of the Chiefs encroaching on the affairs of British India. Such encroachment was no more desired by the Chiefs than they desired "anybody outside their states to interfere with the affairs of our own states and ourselves."

All that the Chiefs look forward to in any future constitutional development that may follow is that they shall have recognised and constitutional means of bringing their views on matters affecting themselves before the Viceroy. The territories of the Chiefs represent about one-third of the Indian Empire and contain one-fourth of the total Indian population. It seems eminently fitting that the Chiefs should have constitutional means of making themselves heard on all subjects concerning their common interests, and as far as that is concerned, there need be no difference of opinion in any quarter. For the rest Lord Chelmsford's declaration that he would himself personally investigate any question arising out of differences between the Chiefs and the Political Department will be widely welcomed. Nothing can be more wisely conceived than His Excellency's acknowledgment of the splendid and devoted loyalty of the Chiefs in the present war, and the announcement that the troops furnished by the Chiefs will be eligible for the Victoria Cross will be received with deep gratification. Altogether the inauguration of the Conference is of happy omen.

"T. A. B."

There are some people who hold the theory of the "oneness" of disease. They are not a very numerous community but the theory is a very convenient one since it supposes the oneness of remedy,—that one should return to nature in the ordering of one's life. Modern medical science as it is preached in the Western world is at the opposite extreme. New diseases are discovered or invented every day and new remedies or prophylactics to fit them. The process by which all these new diseases are produced seems very simple. It depends more or less on the success or failure of the existing prophylactic. The latter is guaranteed by its inventors to give immunity against a certain disease. Experience shows a disturbing percentage of failures to protect. Then it has to be shown that it is not the prophylactic that has failed but that the disease has failed to fit the requirements of the prophylactic. So the failures are "combed out" and a new prophylactic, based on the presence of a new germ,—and nothing is more simple than to discover a new germ,—is produced for the new variation of the disease. Apparently the process can be repeated *ad infinitum* and in time we shall have such an extraordinary number of varieties of, say typhoid fever for instance, that the soldier departing for the field of battle will be called upon to receive into his system a concoction containing a remarkable variety of protective matter, so-called. It is hardly surprising that even some of those who began at the beginning of the war by regarding the sceptic on the question of inoculation as somebody hardly to be tolerated, or even spoken of, in respectable society, are beginning themselves to have their doubts regarding the sanctity of this prophylatic, when they find the field of the originally claimed protection growing narrower and narrower.

We began with a serum to protect against typhoid. We have now got "paratyphoid A" and "paratyphoid B," to say nothing of trench fever and other convenient designations for fevers which resemble typhoid in every possible respect but obstinately refuse to be "downed" by anti-typhoid inoculation. A charming explanation of the mystery of the typhoid trinity appears in an article entitled "The Soldier Invalid" which appeared in a local contemporary on Saturday. The writer says *inter alia*:—

The three diseases [Typhoid, paratyphoid A and paratyphoid B] are all of one fever family. (The prefix *para* means like.) So we have enteric or typhoid, and two fevers, A and B, like enteric but not quite the same. If a person is inoculated against one of the trio he is protected only against it, not against the other two. Up to the time of the war inoculations were done against enteric only, but the existence of para-A had already been discovered and this fever was rampant in Gallipoli and Mesopotamia. Para-B appeared alongside it. Consequently, inoculations are now done with a new triple vaccine, known as T.A.B., and this protects against all three varieties of disease.

A writer in the "Morning Post" writing from the Front put the matter rather more frankly. If, he said, you had a disease which was in every particular like typhoid fever but you had been inoculated twice, it ceased to be typhoid fever and became "trench fever." As "The Medical Times" points out, "in pre-war days diagnosis was established by clinical observations. The doctors called a spade a spade. Typhoid was registered as typhoid and there was no mistake about it. There were no refined distinctions such as paratyphoid, trench fever, and a dozen other diseases which carry off many a soldier whose illness presented many symptoms identical with those common to typhoid." It is unfortunate that these divisions of the disease known as typhoid fever into different varieties of paratyphoid should have coincided with the refusal of the statistics to demonstrate that the anti-typhoid inoculation which was to secure absolute protection against typhoid did any such thing. But of course if inoculated victims are detected as suffering from para-typhoid they can be taken out of the count and the statistics given a better appearance:

Some members of the medical profession, whose reputation and standing cannot be disputed, absolutely and emphatically deny that paratyphoid is a wholly distinct disease from typhoid and declare that the clinical symptoms are precisely the same in each. They defy any physician in the universe to prove any difference whatever, clinically or pathologically. "The distinction" says Dr. Walter Hadwen, M. D.,

"is based in the first place upon the assumption that typhoid fever is a germ disease, and that every variation of a germ is responsible for a different variety of disease, and when the inoculation material fails to protect a patient it is assumed that it must have been made with the wrong germ and that, had the patient been inoculated with a paratyphoid preparation instead of a typhoid he would have been saved,—a most convenient but very ridiculous excuse for failure. But yet both the typhoid and paratyphoid germs produce diseases which are identical in every detail, even to intestinal ulceration and death."

In the "Quarterly Journal of Medicine" there is published by Sir Bertram Dawson and Dr. J. H. Whittington an account of seventeen cases of so-called paratyphoid fever which they studied in a stationary hospital somewhere across the Channel. Every sympton that belongs to genuine typhoid fever was present in these cases, from rose-coloured spots to intestinal ulceration ending in death. The authors admit that they could not be differentiated from typhoid, and the cases are simply transferred to a paratyphoid list because they concluded, as the result of an arbitrary laboratory test, that there was another germ in the business which caused the same disease! The writer of the article in the "Times of India" seems to be unaware that the Dardenelles expedition is to have a paratyphoid germ all to itself. It has been labelled "tentatively" *paratyphoid Dardanellensis*. This mysterious germ is now to be added to all the other typhoid germs and a "polyvalent serum" made of them and "employed upon a large scale." But we have yet to be told of what avail the protection against the *paratyphoid Dardanellensis* will be to protect soldiers who are not going to the Dardanelles. It seems that in future wars we shall only be able to get the right inoculation after actual experience on the particular field or fields of campaign has enabled the experts to discover the right germ against which to aim the prophylactic. How are the scientists going to get over the difficulty when serums and vaccines guaranteed to protect have perpetually to be revised and augmented to cope with the discovery of new germs in new theatres of war? Incidentally, it would be interesting to know what proof the writer of the article already referred to has to offer that T. A. B. protects against all three varieties of disease. Will he produce his statistics?

The fact is, as the "Medical Times" says "in the present war, sanitation, pure water supply, and the utmost care in providing wholesome food have been carried out with completeness previously unknown. Sanitation has attacked disease germs at all points and unbelievers in anti-typhoid serum contend that the saving of innumerable lives must be credited to the millions of pounds spent on the effective carrying out of hygienic science in regard to sanitation."

Notes of the Day.

An Open Invitation.

We suppose there will be another howl of indignation in the New York Press over the sinking of the Marina. We shall be told once more that the limit of patience with German barbarity and dishonesty, etc., has been reached and there will be a furore of indignant articles implying that the nation will inevitably push the President into some sort of severe measure. And the President, with one eye on the hyphenated vote and the other on the patriotic vote, will indite the usual sort of Note the while he makes speeches to please both sides. Why should Germany bother about her pledges, if she ever really made any, to the United States? Dr. Wilson has publicly stated that the country cannot be embroiled in a foreign dispute until the domestic issue has been settled, and Judge Hughes, in a speech that out-Wilson's Wilson, has announced that he is determined to maintain peace by "firm and courteous insistence." Thus the pirates have an open invitation from both sides to let the good work go on!

Mr. Baptista's Letter.

We have already dealt with the issue contained in the letter from Mr. Joseph Baptista in another column, but his elaboration of an irrelevant argument demands attention which we shall be glad to give it on another occasion. We would point out at once, however, that he is entirely in error in supposing, as he seems to do, that anyone has proposed the German model of federal constitution for the provincial constitution in India, or that anyone has any desire at all exactly, or even widely, to follow the German model,—or the American model. The references to Germany and the United States arose solely out of the assertion of "The Times of India" that the independence of the Executive in relation to the legislature, and the exercise of the veto by the head of the State had produced chaos wherever it had been tried. We merely stated that the *principle* had worked smoothly in other Countries. And the German Empire and the United States are standing proofs of the correctness of this statement.

Aliens and Public Bodies.

The announcement that the Government of India propose to take measures to disqualify aliens from voting at elections and sitting as members of municipalities and local boards is highly gratifying. Extraordinary laxity has been shown in this country hitherto in the privileges allowed in this respect to foreign subjects,—privileges which do not exist, we suppose, in any other country in the world. It has required a great war, with its exposure of the German danger, to bring home to the public and the Government the anomaly of the state of affairs which has hitherto, not only allowed foreign subjects admission to electorates for public bodies but even allowed them to sit on those bodies. The rule of exclusion, however, requires to be carried further than local public bodies and their electorates. Not long ago the Commandant of a volunteer corps in Calcutta was a Greek!

The C. I. D.

The "Madras Times" makes a sensible comment on the action of the District Magistrate of Ahmedabad in forcing the C.I.D. (reporting branch) on the Ahmedabad Provincial Conference. From a common-sense point of view, the forcing of C.I.D. reporters on a public conference is tantamount to casting on it a taint of suspicion of disloyalty. Not that any body of earnest serious-minded politicians object to the police keeping a record of their proceedings, but there is much force in the "Madras Times" comment that "it is not desirable that C.I.D. reporters should be flaunted in the faces of a public assembly and should be accommodated with front seats—as an official testimony that the proceedings are viewed with suspicion." Apart from the illegality of the action of the District magistrate and the irritating procedure he adopted, there is force in the Madras paper's comment that even if it was considered necessary to employ C.I.D. reporters, they should have been asked to lie low,—these not being cheery guests at a public gathering.

Education—In India and in America.

While the progress of education in this country has always been retarded on the stereotyped plea of want of funds, it is instructive as well as interesting to note the expenditure which the New York Board of Education finds it necessary to incur on the city schools. The budget of this Board for 1917 according to "Commerce and Finance" makes provision for the expenditure of 42,612,439 dollars or over 12 crores of rupees. Since 1910, it may be noted, the cost of public schools of Neew York has risen by more than 11,000,000 dollars or by more than three crores of rupees. To realise this vast expenditure of money, it may be mentioned that an increase of 25,000 pupils in the graded schools and of 7,000 in the high schools is expected during the year. The New York schools are regarded as the most progressive in the United States. What city in the world spends nearly 45 million dollors or more than twelve crores of rupees a year for the education of its children? New York spends more each year for its public schools than is expended by the whole of British India for education.

Old Wive's Talk.

Munich would now seem, to judge from the mail papers, to have become the centre for all the radiating hatred of England in Germany. After the formation of the "National Society for the Swift Conquest of England" the Bavarian farmers held a meeting there, at which the notorious Dr. Schlittenbauer poured forth his recriminations against England, whilst Dr. Heim afterwards got up and delivered some souding voluntaries on the same theme. He began by demanding the abolition of the "Jesuit Law" and then said:

We don't want any peace petitions, for they only lead to conclusions as to our weakness. Let us leave alone these murmurings of peace and old wives' talk. The cry for peace strengthens the enemy. We want peace, but de don't talk about it. That beast and *canaille* England, cannot be made our friend by any pipings about humanity. We don't want naiveties in politics, for they are fatal. Nobody in the whole world can overthrow England financially. That is *naivete*.

The State and Secularism.

It will be remembered that an old friend of Bradlaugh bequeathed a considerable fortune to the Secular Society, Limited. The Secular Society, of course, is an Agnostic association which rejects revelation and the belief in a future life as a sanction of human conduct and insists on the purely moral sanction. The next of kin of the testator disputed the validity of the leacy on the ground that, while Roman Catholicism, Nonconformity, and Unitarianism have been legalised, no legal recognition can be given to Secularism or Agnoticism. The case will probably now be argued in the House of Lords, and it is understood that Sir John Simon will appear for the next of kin. The decision, however it may go, will be of great importance in the history of the legal relation of the State to religion.

German Insurance Company's Troubles.

A neutral interested in insurance matters, who has made periodical visits to Germany since the war, told a correspondent of a Home paper in mail week that German insurance companies are experiencing great difficulties. Although last year, in spite of the war, they effected new insurances of the aggregate amount of nearly 600,000,000 marks for a total amount assured of nearly 16,000,000,000 marks, this year, so far, business is almost at a standstill, and the heavy death claims which they have had to meet have threatened many of the large companies with insolvency. The majority of the insurances effected last year where for endowment policies, and these were bought principally by munition workers, who many months before the great German offensive at Verdun were earning very high wages. But a great change has come over the German people, and the high cost of living and the fact that people who earn high wages have to keep relatives who are not well off, have forced them to think twice before paying for insurance premiums. The number of policies which have lapsed is extraordinarily high. The insurance companies, too, have subscribed liberally to the German war loans, no doubt believing that, with the rate of interest promised by the Government, they would be able to offer tempting bonuses to buyers of endowment policies. This belief has not fructified, for they have been obliged to suspend the bonuses, and have therefore been unable to persuade the people to invest their savings with them.

SUCCESSFUL ALLIED AIR-RAID.

ATTACK ON TRAINS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Oct. 31.

A "Civil and Military Gazette's" special cable states:—

An official statement describes the recent raid on the station of Libercourt and the trains bound for the Somme. Patrols of three aeroplanes each first attacked a neighbouring aerodrome, destroying the hangars and blinding men with numerous smoke bombs. Meanwhile two machines went train-hunting and saw one train leaving Libercourt and one approaching the main line from a branch. A bomb derailed the first train's engine, the coaches being partially telescoped. Troops who detrained were fired upon and fled to the village and woods. There were many casualties among them. The second train was similarly treated.

The main party with seven machines and an escort dropped 48 bombs on Libercourt station and hit the sidings, buildings and rolling stock. Some coaches were wrecked and one was seen lying across a line.

In his second lecture on "India and the Empire," at Lucknow, Mr. Bipin Chandra Pal emphasized that the destiny of India was bound up with the British. Consequently it was her duty in the present crisis to side with Britain even to the extent of considerable sacrifices.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS

FRENCH ADVANCE.

ROUMANIAN PROGRESS IN JIUL VALLEY.

HUNS' LATEST OUTRAGE IN ATLANTIC.

BIG BATTLE IN ABYSSINIA.

The French carried the trenches north-west of Sailly-Saillisel, and repulsed enemy attacks south of La Maisonette.

A Paris telegram states that artillery firing is continued south of the Somme in the region of La Maisonette.

The Roumanians are continuing the pursuit of the enemy in the Jiul Valley, taking many prisoners.

The Serbians are fighting the Bulgarians bitterly in the Cerna region.

The British raided the enemy position at Cretedetentes inflicting considerable loss on the Turks and Bulgarians.

The Glasgow steamer Marina with British and American crew has been sunk by gun-fire without warning in the Atlantic. The captain and 50 of the crew were drowned.

Much indignation has been aroused in Greece in consequence of the Germans submarining the Greek transport Angeliki and the Greek Government has decided to protest.

Startling disclosures were made in the Reichstag anent the preventive arrests made in Germany. The arrests were made in characteristic German manner, without regard to any principle of personal liberty or justice. In view of the indignation aroused in all parts of the Reichstag the Government has referred the matter to a committee.

A telegram from the British Minister In Abyssinia states a big battle 25 miles from Ades Abeba has resulted in a complete victory for the Government, in which the father of the ex-Emperor has been taken prisoner.

COURT'S CONTROL OVER ADVOCATES.

A PRIVY COUNCIL DECISION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 31.

The Privy Council has refused Mr. Clive Gaunt, a first grade pleader of the Chief Court of Lower Burma, leave to appeal from the judgment of that Court declaring that he had committed professional misconduct but was not guilty of bad faith in refusing to appear more than twice in the Mandalay Sessions Court to defend a case for which he had received a fee of Rs. 1,150.

The Lord Chancellor said that it might be very serious to attempt to interfere with the control of a Court over its advocates. If the Judge expressed his views unnecessarily strongly, that was no reason for interference.

FRENCH ADVANCE ON SAILLY-SAILLISEL.

MORE GERMAN "FRIGHTFULNESS."

FRENCH ADVANCE ON SAILLY-SAILLISEL.

ARTILLERY STRUGGLE ON MEUSE.

ENEMY BOMBARDING RHEIMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Oct. 30.

A communiqué says we carried the trenches north-west of Sailly-Saillisel and advanced eastward in the direction of Saillisel, taking sixty prisoners.

The Germans attacked Biaches, to the south of La Maisonette, but were repulsed with severe losses several times. Finally a very violent attack penetrated the elements of our first line north of La Maisonette and gained a footing in a farm building.

FAILURE OF GERMAN EFFORTS.

All German efforts to drive us from Hill 97 failed.

There was an artillery struggle along the whole front on the right of the Meuse but it was less violent at Douaumont. There was no infantry action.

In accordance with their usual habit in order to avenge their defeat at Verdun, the Germans violently bombarded the town of Rheims. There were a few civilian victims.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY IN LA-MAISONETTE.

FIGHTING ROUND DOUAUMONT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Oct. 31.

Last night's communiquè reported that artillery firing continued south of the Somme in the region of La Maisonette.

No infantry action occurred at Verdun but there were somewhat violent bombardments in the sectors of Haudromont, Douaumont, Fumin Wood and Chenois Wood only.

Bad weather is hampering operations everywhere.

BOMBARDMENT OF BEAUMONT HAMEL.

ENEMY AEROPLANE FALLS IN FLAMES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 31.

General Haig last night reported:—

We bombarded Beaumont-Hamel and there has been considerable shelling in the Hebuterne and Auchy areas.

There is nothing to report south of Ancre.

The weather has been inclement. An enemy aeroplane was seen to fall in flames.

INTERMITTENT SHELLING ON BOTH SIDES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM

LONDON, Oct. 30.

General Haig this afternoon reports that except for intermittent shelling on both sides there was nothing to report during the night.

NO MAN'S LAND AT VERDUN

A GRUESOME DESCRIPTION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Oct. 31.

A correspondent sends a gruesome description of No Man's Land at Verdun. It is littered with debris of many fights, thousand of broken rifles, machine-guns and shells and half-buried corpses, which stick out of the mud in all stages of decay. Some are reduced to skeletons and others with scraps of flesh remaining are grinning horribly. Entrenching tools are everywhere turning up bodies which have been built into parapets.

The village and station of Fleury have been obliterated and the face of country is so changed that the commander of the attacking division declared that although he was stationed at Verdun prior to the war he could not now recognise it.

GERMAN AIRMAN "DOWNED."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Oct. 31.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable states:—

An Exchange Telegram Company's message says that a British airman "downed" Booloke, the most famous German airman in a fight east of Cambai.

ROUMANIA'S COUNTER OFFENSIVE.

FURTHER ADVANCE IN JIUL VALLEY.

ENEMY REFULSED NEAR PREDEAL PASS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 30.

A Roumanain communiqué says in the Jiul Valley our pursuit continues. We have taken 312 more prisoners and four machine-guns. We repulsed two enemy attacks north of Azuga, near the Predeal Pass, six miles within Roumania.

We advanced a little on the left wing in the region of Dragosevele. There is no change elsewhere.

AUSTRIANS DRIVEN BACK.

A VIENNA ADMISSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Oct. 30.

A Vienna communiqué admits that the Roumanians have driven the Austrians back some miles south-west of the Szurduk Pass.

THE ROUMANIAN SITUATION.

THEIR RECENT SUCCESSES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 31.

The "Pioneer's" special correspondent cables:—

London 30th October:—The military critic of the "Journal Des Debats" is of opinion that since suffering a check in the Tromus Valley on the 19th October Falkenhayn seems to have been groping uncertain whether to strike with his centre or his right. This critic thinks that the plan of a junction between Falkenhayn and Mackensen could be carried out only after a crushing offensive on the Roumanian plains and is very sceptical as to the fulfilment of the necessary conditions.

ENEMY PLAN TO SECURE HILL POSITIONS

Information available in London indicates that what Falkenhayn is really aiming at is to secure the hill positions for his guns. The Roumanian infantry, however, frustrates every such attempt. It was a fearless foray of the Roumanian infantry that led to the recent capture of twelve four-inch howitzers.

A SPECTACULAR SUCCESS.

The "Central News" Rome correspondent says the Italian Press regards the campaign against Roumania as evidence of the enemy's weakness. He knows that an offensive on any other front would be utterly hopeless and seeks by this desperate lunge to secure a spectacular success which will cause the Entente Powers to consent to an inconclusive peace.

BITTER FIGHTING ON BALKAN FRONT.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY IN CERNA REGION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Oct. 30.

A French official message from Salonika says the Serbians, supported by the French artillery, gained some advantage north of Delivelo inbitter fighting which still continues with obstinate violence on both sides.

There was violent artillery firing in the region of the Cerna and on our left wing.

A German aeroplane was brought down in our lines.

BRITISH RAID ON CRETEDETENTES.

ENEMY AEROPLANES BROUGHT DOWN

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 30.

A British official message from Salonika says:—We raided the enemy position at Cretedetentes north-east of Makukovo and inflicted considerable loss on the Turks and the Bulgarians.

Enemy aeroplanes have been brought down north of Lake Doiran. Our aeroplanes bombed the transport park west of Demir Hissar with excellent results.

LATEST GERMAN OUTRAGE.

STEAMER SUNK WITHOUT WARNING.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN CREW ON BOARD.

CAPTAIN AND FIFTY OTHERS DROWNED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.

The State Department has received advice that the Glasgow steamer Marina with British and American crew has been sunk by gunfire without warning. The crew is reported to be safe.

NEWPORT NEWS, Oct. 30.

Fifty Americans were on board the Marina. The American Consul at Queenstown has been instructed to make investigations with the object of determining whether Germany's pledges to the United States have been violated.

NEWPORT NEWS, Oct. 31.

The captain and 50 of the crew of the Marina have been drowned. Forty survivors have been landed.

INTIMIDATION OF SCANDINAVIA.

CONTRARY RESULT LIKELY TO FOLLOW.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PARIS, Oct. 30.

It is believed that the sinking of Norwegian ships by Germany is intended to intimidate Sweden and so prevent her making a commercial agreement with the Allies which the Allies are hopeful of arranging. Germany fears that the result might ultimately be to close the last half-open door to the world and enable Russia to obtain supplies when Archangel is icebound.

By frightfulness towards Norway Germany hopes to inspire Sweden with the fear of the consequences of any tendency in favour of the Allies. The opinion, however, is expressed that the contrary will be the result for the recent outrages at sea are rallying the Scandinavian States to the side of the Allies.

THE TORPEDOED GREEK TRANSPORT.

PROTEST BY GREEK GOVERNMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ATHENS, Oct. 30.

The Government has decided to protest to Germany against the torpedoing of the steamer Angeliki.

The Trade Union centre in Piraeus has decided in principle to proclaim a general strike if it can be proved that a German submarine torpedoed the Angeliki.

The Shipping Trade Union has decided to strike unless a guarantee is given that Greek merchantmen will not be torpedoed.

SUSPECTED ESPIONAGE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

ATHENS, Oct. 30.

The captain of the Angeliki says that the vessel carried 250 volunteers. She was torpedoed at nine at night without warning and began to sink, but was kept afloat by pumps. There was a great panic on the ship and many jumped overboard and were drowned. A tug and lighters appeared at five in the morning, but were unable to assist and the steamer Karistos approached at six and conveyed the survivors to Kerastini. A French torpedoboat arrived four hours later and took the captain and remainder of the crew to Piraeus.

Espionage is indicated by the fact that the steamer Antigone had previously followed the same course without volunteers and was not attacked.

ALIENS IN INDIA

TO BE DISQUALIFIED FROM PARTICIPATING IN ELECTIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Oct. 31.

The "Daily Gazette" understands that steps are being taken by the Government to disqualify persons other than British subjects of Native States in India from voting at elections and sitting as members of municipalities and local boards.

MORE HUN RUTHLESSNESS

DEBATE ON PREVENTIVE ARREST.

STARTLING DISCLOSURES IN THE REICHSTAG.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

AMSTERDAM Oct. 30.

Startling disclosures were made in the Reichstag during the debate on preventive arrest. It was stated that 424 persons were at present incarcerated, of whom 189 were merely suspected of espionage, and there were 1,053 cases of restricted residence. The military exercised arbitrary powers subjecting persons arrested to various forms of torture and hardship. Those arrested include Rosa Luxemburg, whose influence is feared, also girls of seventeen and high diplomatists who represented Germany abroad.

The Socialist members alleged that preventive arrest was a weapon being employed against persons politically objectionable. Doctor Helfferich defended the system.

PRESS INDIGNANT.

A telegram from Berlin says the disclosures aroused indignation of practically the whole Reichstag.

The Socialist press is particularly bitter. It says that Dr. Helfferich was obviously nervous when he attempted to meet the charges.

The liberal journal "Vossische Zeitung" declares that Dr. Helfferich's reception will show him that his attitude met with little approval.

A THOUSAND ALSATIANS UNDER ARREST.

A later telegram from Amsterdam says there was excitement in the Reichstag when Doctor Hans, an Alsatian Deputy, declared that over a thousand Alsatians had been preventively arrested, the majority without knowing why.

It was declared that an ex-barmaid, who said she was an agent of the Pan-German Union, claimed to have denounced 128 persons. Speakers of the Centre, Socialist, Progressive and Polish Parties expressed indignation at the ruthless methods.

Dr. Helfferich attempted to appease the House and promised a thorough investigation. He accepted a National Liberal motion to refer the Bill regarding preventive arrest to a Committee.

GERMAN NOTE TO NORWAY.

GOVERNMENT AWAITING CONFERENCE FOR A REPLY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CHRISTIANIA, Oct. 30.

Before deciding upon a reply to the German Note regarding Norway's submarine policy, the Government will confer with the President of the Storting and the leaders of the Conservative and Socialist parties.

STEAMERS SUNK.

ELDER DEMPSTER LINER FOUNDERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 30.

The Elder Dempster liner Bornu has foundered tweny-five miles off Ushant in a heavy gale. All on board were picked up by the Norwegian steamer Rein and brought to St. Nazaire.

The British steamer Narina is believed to have sunk.

The Spanish steamer Zumaya has been lost off Salvora, only one being saved.

A telegram from Copenhagen says the Norwegian steamer Stemshest has sunk. The crew were saved.

SWEDISH SCHOONER SUNK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 30.

A German submarine has sunk the schooner Ellen. The crew were saved.

DEATH OF GEN. SIR F. MAUNSELL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 31.

The death of General Sir Frederick Maunsell is announced.

YORK HOUSE LENT FOR WAR PURPOSES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 31.

The King has placed York House at the disposal of Sir William Robertson.

REBELLION IN SUMATRA.

ATTACK ON GOVERNMENT OFFICES.

TROOPS SENT IN DISTURBED AREAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Oct. 30.

A Buienzorg telegram to the "Singapore Free Press" of the 20th October, says that communication has been restored between Saralangoon and Djambi. The Bangkok troops are being sent to the Tahir district. Colonel Kroesen and Major Smith have left for Palembang.

The Assistant Resident states that women and children are not returning to the villages. One of the rebel leaders was killed in the fighting during the attack on the Government offices at Soerdelangeon by 1,000 rebels, who were defeated entirely, leaving many dead. The names of most of the rebel leaders are now known to the authorities. Colonel Kroesen reports from Lahu that half of the 16th Battalion has disembarked at Palembang.

OTHER TROUBLES ON WEST COAST.

A Palembang paper reports that trouble has broken out in several other places on the west coast. Large numbers are flocking into Palembang from the disturbed areas. Reinforcements are being sent to Palenbang where it is stated that the natives of that town and Kampongs are armed with Mausers.

The rebels are marching on the Headquarters at Djambi forcing all the natives *en route* to join them. Many have been killed and houses burned down at Sorelangon. Troops have been sent to Ayer Hitem where the rebels have retreated. Shop keepers have received orders from Palembang and business houses for ammunition and rifles for use on the estates. Telegraph lines have been cut in several places in the disturbed area.

GOVERNMENT VICTORY IN ABYSSINIA.

FATHER OF EX-EMPEROR TAKEN PRISONER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 31.

A telegram from the British Minister in Abyssinia announces that a big battle twenty-five miles from Adis Abeba has resulted in a complete victory of the Government.

Rasmikhail, father of Ledjesu, the ex-Emperor, has been taken prisoner. Ledjesu is believed to be among the tribes on the Somali-Abyssinian frontier.

MESOPOTAMIA COMFORTS FUND.

APPEAL TO PUBLIC FOR SUPPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 30.

The Committee of the Mesopotamia Comforts Fund of which Lord Lamington is Chairman appeals to the public for support.

At a meeting of the Committee on Saturday, a gentleman who had just returned from Mesopotamia stated that the transport had greatly improved and that troops were now receiving comforts.

COMFORTS FOR KUT PRISONERS.

"The Times" publishes letters showing that comforts sent to the Kut prisoners in Turkey sometimes do not reach them or are long delayed.

ESPIONAGE IN SWEDISH WATERS.

INDIGNATION AT GERMAN FLOUTING.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

STOCKHOLM, Oct 30.

Indignation has been aroused in Sweden by German vessels flouting the Swedish prohibition of the use of wireless in territorial waters. They freely use their apparatus for purposes of espionage, informing submarines of the whereabouts of ships, which are then torpedoed.

WHEAT COMMISSION.

"TIMES" ON ACCEPTANCE OF MARINE INSURANCE RISKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 31.

"The Times" says:—Underwriters suggest that the Wheat Commission, before itself accepting the risks of marine insurance of wheat cargoes, should require the financial results of the acceptance by Government of insurance of wheat cargoes from India last year. A report has long been current in the market and has never been officially contradicted that the policy resulted in a very considerable debit balance.

MAHOMEDAN ELECTION ENQUIRY.

HON MR. JINNAH'S STATEMENT.

MR. JAFFER'S RELATIONS WITH MR. RAFIUDDIN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Oct. 30.

Mr. Percival, District Judge, proceeded with the hearing of Mr. Jinnah's Election case.

Mr. Abdul Rasheed Khan, Deputy Superintendent of Police at Satara, examined said that he had received a wire from Mr. Pathan addressed to Satara, but readdressed to Poona, telling him that he was going at Poona on the 20th June. He accordingly met Mr. Pathan at the Poona station and offered to put him up. Mr. Ebrahim Haroon also said he had a wire from Mr. Pathan and that he had arranged to put him up. As Mr. Pathan asked him to accompany him, witness went with Mr. Pathan and Mr. Ebrahim in the first carriage. There was a second carriage in which Gulam Ahmed, Mr. Pathan's servant and luggage were. Witness was in the room with Mr. Pathan facing the corner gallery when Mr. Jinnah arrived. Mr. Ebrahim and Mr. Jinnah both entered the room, but the former stayed for about a minute or two and then went away. Gulam Ahmed was in the room squatting in the corridor. Mr. Jinnah's interview with Mr. Pathan lasted about ten minutes. Mr. Pathan said he had already promised his vote to Mr. Rafiudin. Mr. Ebrahim did not return to the room until Mr. Jinnah had left.

MR. SETALVAD'S VISIT.

Some five or ten minutes after Mr. Jinnah left Mr. Setalvad came up. When Mr. Setalvad came Gulam Ahmed was still sitting in the room. Mr. Setalvad remained about five minutes. Between the time Mr. Jinnah left and Mr. Setalvad left Mr. Ebrahim Haroon did not enter. He came afterwards to take them for tea and breakfast Mr. Pathan, Gulam Ahmed, Mr. Ebrahim and the witness went downstairs. Witness did not see Oomer in the gallery that time while they were having breakfast. Moulvie Rafiudin came afterwards. They went upstairs and Mr. Pathan left with Mr. Rafiudin.

Witness did not hear that day that Rs. 500 had been given by Mr. Ebrahim Haroon to Gulam Ahmed. He came to know of it first when he read of it in the papers on 26th October. Risaldar Major Monohar Khan and Salaudin came to see witness. Monohar had once previously this month been to see him. Witness did not wish to say why they came to see him. Mr. Ebrahim Haroon also came to see him on the 26th and asked that the witness should give evidence on Mr. Jinnah's behalf.

DID NOT REMEMBER SEEING OOMER.

Cross-examined by Mr. Binning, witness said he saw Hakim with Mr. Pathan when he arrived on the 20th June, but he did not remember having seen Oomer Saheb. Witness remained the whole time in the room with Mr. Pathan until they came downstairs for breakfast.

Mr. Binning:—Can you definitely say whether you went out of the room or not?

Witness:—Mr. Pathan and I did not go out when Mr. Setalvad came. Continuing, witness said he did not go out of the room. It was quite easy for any one sitting in the room to see Gulam. He did not remember Mr. Jinnah's exact words or all that he said. Witness left Peerbhoy Mansion about 9-30 a.m. He had made a statement to Mr. Davar, partly voluntary, partly in answer to questions. Gulam Ahmed said nothing while sitting in the room. He did not remember if Gulam left the room. He knew Mr. Ebrahim for 20 years and was on friendly terms with him. He was not a member of the Moslem League. He could not say if Oomer Saheb was at the station or not. He did not know where Gulam Ahmed was when he left the Peerbhoy Mansion. Re-examined he said that half an hour or three-fourths may have elapsed between the time of their arrival and the time they went down. He was dressed as as he then was.

Mr Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer, further examined, said it was untrue that he told Mr. E. A. Pirbhoy at the beginning of June that he had secured Mr. Pathan's vote for Mr. Jinnah. Witness saw Gulam Ahmed on the morning of the 9th August. He came to his shop about 8 a.m. and said he wanted to tell witness something. He said that on the previous night Mr. Rafiudin, along with Mr. Monohar Khan, Salaudin and Oomer Saheb took a letter from him falsely saying that he (Ebrahim) gave Rs. 500 as bribe for him to induce Mr. Pathan to give his vote in favour of Mr. Jinnah. Witness produced the document. He wrote that in witness' presence and of his own will and accord. He saw him again on the 12th or 13th August. He said he was sent by Pir Chisti from Bombay and he told witness what took place between the 9th and 12th or 13th August. After leaving witness' hoop on the 9th, he said he returned to Mr. Rafiudin's house and told that he had informed Mr. Ebrahim of what he had done. Mr. Rafiudin said, "Let us go to Bombay and settle the matter there." They went to Bombay and went straight to Mr. Rafiudin's from the station. Rafaid and Mr. Rafiudin tried to persuade him to make an affidavit, but he refused. From there they went to Pir Chisti's. Pir Chisti has gone to Hyderabad. Witness said he sent his man there and he telegraphed to say Pir Chisti was at Ellora.

MR. RAFIUDIN'S VISIT TO PIR CHISTI.

Continuing, witness said nothing happened on the 10th August, but on the 11th Mr. Rafiudin, Rafid and Tyeb came to Pir Chisti to press him to get an affidavit from Gulam Ahmed. Pir Chisti said, "Don't worry him now. I shall make him speak the truth at the right time." Pir Chisti being on friendly terms with the witness, he sent Gulam to witness to tell him what was happening. Witness took Gulam Ahmed to Mr. Apte, Pleader. After hearing the story Mr. Apte advised witness to see Mr. Jinnah in Bombay before doing anything. Witness then told the story of his visits to Messrs. Sheriff and Jinnah. The latter said he did not want anything to do with the man. Witness said:—"Mind your election will be set aside." Mr. Jinnah said, "I don't care if it is." The same evening witness returned to Poona with Gulam and took the latter to Mr. Apte about 15th August, and after hearing what had happened Mr. Apte advised Gulam to file his complaint.

Witness said he had filed two suits againsht Mr. Rafiudin and that he was on bitter terms with him. Witness paid all his electioneering expenses in 1909 and a portion of those of 1912. Witness was not Mr. Jinnah's agent. He had no special or general authority from Mr. Jinnah to act at the election. Mr. Jinnah did not even ask him to canvas for him. He took the little interest that he did because he did not want Mr. Rafiudin to succeed.

This concluded the Hon. Mr. Jaffer's evidence. Cross-examination was reserved till to-morrow.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS

POONA, Oct. 31.

The hearing of the Jinnah election case was resumed to-day by Mr. Percival, District Judge, in a portion of his bungalow set apart as Court room.

Mr. Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer's examination-in-chief was concluded. Witness said Mr. Ebrahim A. Pirbhoy's election was set aside by the Government on petition sent in by witness. The Pirbhoys were his enemies in consequence. Mr. E. A. Pirbhoy had telegraphed to all Bohras not to vote for witness at the last election but to vote for Mr. Rafiuddin.

Mr. Binning objected to Mr. Pirbhoy's telegram to Bohras going on the file.

RELATIONS WITH MR. RAFIUDLIN.

Cross-examined by Mr. Binning, witness said he never gave a bribe to any one. He may have given shawls to people as presents. He began taking interest in politics ever since Mr. Rafiuddin came to Poona. He may have asked voters to vote for Mr. Rafiuddin. Witness accompanied Mr. Rafiuddin to various places. He could not say whether he had gone with him to Khandesh, Baroda, Ahmednagar and Bombay. He filed a suit against Mr. Rafiuddin in 1914, but he could not say whether it was in the first six months or not. He almost supported Mr. Rafiuddin between 1908 and March, 1910, that is, he supplied him with bungalow, furniture and with carriage and food sometimes. Before 1910 the office of the Moslem League was not in his bungalow. After 1910 the bungalow was given to Mr. Rafiuddin by the League. Mr. Rafiuddin stayed for a short time in each bungalow according as witness found it convenient for Mr. Rafiuddin. Their enmity began in 1913. He gave Mr. Rafiuddin a carriage whenever he came to his shop. His books did not contain any items with reference to what he had spent on Mr. Rafiuddin. He owned the house he lived in. One Boppajee Thakur did not get a decree against him. It was a lie. Witness never saw Mr. Jinnah till last October. He did not know whether last October he considered Mr. Jinnah a man of great influence among Mahomedan voters. It was not correct that he tried to revive the Presidency Mahomedan Educational Conference. There was also a bogus conference. Witness did not belong to this bogus conference. Witness was present at the dinner given by this conference at which his Excellency the Governor presided.

MR. PATHAN'S VOTE.

He never visited Mr. Pathan at Dharwar. He did not remember if before June last Mr. Pathan had ever been his guest in Poona. Witness understood from the fact that Mr. Pathan telegraphed to him that he would stay with him. He could say that Mr. Pathan was in Poona more than four times during the last three or four years. He did not ask Abdul Rasheed to come to Poona about the 19th June. The Hon. Mr. Belvi, witness believed, was his informant that Mr. Pathan was due in Poona on 20th June. He did not know Mr. Jinnah was coming to see him on 19th June. The Peerbhoy Mansion had been leased by witness for Rs. 4,000 in the hope of letting it. Witness urged Mr. Jinnah's claims with Mr. Pathan while they were going upstairs. Gulam and Rasheed Khan were present in the room while witness was with Mr. Jinnah. He could not say whether Gulam had influence with Mr. Pathan. He had engaged a cook specially for Mr. Pathan's visit. He did not like to insult Mr. Rafiuddin and so did not object to his coming to Peerbhoy Mansion. Mr. Pathan came and apologised on 22nd June. Witness did not remember what Mr. Pathan said. He had not let Mr. Setalwad the bungalow. Witness did not know Mr. Pathan had promised to go and stay with Mr. Rafiuddin. He did not know whether Mr. Rafiuddin was the better friend of Mr. Pathan than witness was. He did not know before he got to Peerbhoy Mansion that Mr. Pathan had promised to vote for Mr. Rafiuddin. Witness did not go on 19th or 20th to ask Khan Bahadur Pirbux to vote for Mr. Jinnah. He did not know what the conversation was about. He did not ask him to vote for Mr. Jinnah as he was not his great friend. Mr. Khan, Sub-Judge, was dressed in European costume when witness went with him to see Mr. Pathan at Mr. Rafiuddin's house at 9 p.m. He called at that hour as that was the only opportunity he had on his way to Government House.

Witness gave his statement to Mr. Davar before he went to Satara. He did not remember whether he discussed this evening visit to Mr. Rafiuddin with Mr. Jinnah or Mr. Davar before he made his statement. He had no suspicion or idea when he called on Mr. Pathan why the latter had left Peerbhoy Mansion. He could not say why Mr. Ebrahim A. Pirbhoy should have written to Mr. Rafiuddin to say that witness had secured Mr. Pathan's vote. It was long before the election that he went to see Mr. Jinnah whether he would take up the criminal case he intended filing against Mr. Rafiuddin. He also went to ask Mr. Jinnah not to help Mr. Ebrahim Pirbhoy in his election. Mr. Jinnah said he must help him as he was of his party.

VISIT FROM GULAM AHMED.

Before 9th August he had only seen Gulam Ahmed on 20th June. Witness did not know Gulam was coming to see him on 9th August. It was false that he had collared Gulam and taken him to his shop. Gulam looked a bit sickly or excited. He said he wanted to say something. He said that previous night Monohar, Salaudin Oomer Saheb and Mr. Rafiuddin had taken a writing from him and as he did not want to harm witness he came to tell witness. He said he demanded the letter back, but Mr. Rafiuddin would not give it. He did not say he had been drugged. Witness did not ask him how he had been coerced nor did he remember if Gulam had told him. He gave witness his written statement voluntarily. He never suggested the passage that there had been no visit or acquaintance between them. Witness asked Gulam no question. He did not know Mr. Jinnah was in Poona on 9th August conducting Mr. Tilak's case. Witness would not have gone to see Mr. Jinnah as he had the man's statement and he was quite confident that he could act if any use was made of Gulam's other statement.

GULAM A "TUPENNY HAPENNY MAN."

Gulam Ahmed looked like a tupenny hapenny man. He did not remember whether he took the letter of 9th August to Mr. Apte, pleader. He did not know if Gulam told Mr. Apte how coercion was applied. He knew Mr. Rafiuddin's party were trying to get the affidavit. He did not take Gulam to Mr. Apte because he heard Mr. Rafiuddin contemplated sending a petition to the Viceroy. He had not known all along where Gulam Ahmed was except for Gulam Ahmed's telegram to Mr. Apte from Madras. The object of his visit to Mr. Jinnah was to inform Mr. Jinnah of the allegations made against him. He did not tell Mr. Jinnah about the Rs. 500 as Mr. Jinnah would not hear what he had to say. Witness did not see, nor did Mr. Apte show him Gulam Ahmed's complaint before it was filed. He had guaranteed Mr. Apte's expenses. Gulam never told witness that he had lost consciousness.

Re-examined by Mr. Jinnah, witness said that the assets of his firm were about four to five lakhs. Haji Sobhani, President of Anjuman Islam, Bombay, had approached him and he had promised him his vote if elected. Witness knew Mr. Pathan's father well and he had stayed with witness. The first time when he saw Mr. Jinnah the latter said he should see him through a solicitor. On the second occasion he told witness to engage some other counsel, as it would not be seemly if he (Mr. Jinnah) took up the case against Mr. Rafiuddin.

To the Court, witness said that he paid Mr. Rafiuddin's election expenses in 1909 and 1912 as he thought he would be useful to his community. He did not know Mr. Rafiuddin well, but he had heard he could make a good speech and talk well. He did not support him again as Mr. Rafiuddin did not come up to his expectations.

HON. MR. JINNAH'S STATEMENT.

The Hon. Mr. Mahomed Ali Jinnah then gave his statement. He said he never authorised Mr. Ebrahim Haroon to act as his agent with reference to the election last June. He had neither a general nor special authority. Before 19th June he had never seen him more than four or five time. The first time Mr. Ebrahim saw him was in October last with reference to the Educational Conference. He (Mr. Jinnah called at Mr. Ebrahim's shop as the idea struck him and his friends that Mr. Ebrahim would be able to give them information as to whereabout of the members whose votes they wanted. Up to that time he did not know that Mr. Ebrahim knew Mr. Pathan. Mr. Ebrahim told him the addresses of members he wanted to know. He said he had received a telegram from Mr. Pathan who was going to stay as his guest in Peerbhoy Mansions. Mr. Jinnah detailed the circumstances of his visit to Peerbhoy Mansions and his conversion with Mr. Pathan. He said he had never known Abdul Rasheed Khan before that day, nor had he seen him till he saw him giving his statement to Mr. Davar yesterday. There was another man dressed as fakir sitting in a corner of Mr. Pathan's room. He thought he was Mr. Pathan's servant. From subsequent enquiries he hearnt that the man was Gulam Ahmed. During the whole of his interview with Mr. Pathan Mr. Ebrahim Haroon never re-entered the room. Mr. Pathan first spoke about the case in which they both had been engaged and after some futher conversant Mr. Pathan said he had promised his vote to Mr. Rafiuddin on oath and he could not break his promise. He never saw Oomer Saheb when he was going away. Gulam's statement that he (Mr. Jinnah) and Mr. Ebrahim Haroon were persuading Mr. Pathan for him was not true, also that he came out of Mr. Pathan's room with Mr. Ebrahim Haroon. He had refused to accept Mr. Ebrahim Haroon's brief because it would have looked as if he had enmity against Mr. Rafiuddin who was only his political opponent. Before he came to Poona on 18th June he had seven definite promises of votes, six of them in writing and he had not slightest anxieties as to the result. As he had not heard from Mr. Pathan he went to see him, because if he got his vote, the election would be unanimous and there would be no contest.

Mr. Jinnah's statement which was fairly a long one concluded the day's proceedings, cross-examination on it being reserved till to-morrow.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief is expected to arrive at Bombay to-day or to-morrow It is understood his stay at Simla will be of a very brief duration as the Army Department will be removing to Delhi on the 13th November.

Captain Lumsden, R.N., Director, Royal Indian Marine, has been ordered home to give evidence before the Mesopotamia Commission.

CENTRAL DIVISION ELECTION

MR. UPASANI ELECTED TO REPRESENT MUNICIPALITIES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Oct. 31.

The following is the result of the voting for a representative of the municipalities in Central Division:—

Mr. Shridhar Balkrishna Upasani, Khandesh	29
Mr. H. N. Apte, Poona	25
Mr. R. P. Karandikar, Satara	21
Mr. N. K. Apte	9

A CORRECTION.

In yesterday's report of the Mahomedan election results, Mr. Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer secured 176 votes and not 167 as stated.

HON. MR. SASTRI AND THEOSOPHY

"NEW INDIA" ON SIR S. IYER'S PROTEST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Oct. 31.

Referring to Sir Subramania Iyer's letter taking exception to the Hon. Mr. Srinavasa Sastri's utterances about Theosophy and Home Rule, "New India" writes:—Some of our readers think that Sir Subramania Iyer has mistaken the meaning of Mr. Sastri when he said that he was not a Theosophist and not a member of the Home Rule League. We rather feel with them. We think that he only mentioned these two facts in order to lend emphasis to his whole-hearted praise. Sir Subramania Iyer, however, wrote after long experience of the constant deprecation levelled at Theosophists, and he, like other Indian Theosophists, feels tired of it. Theosophy is treated as a thing to be excused, while we think it is a thing to be proud of. And many are grateful to him for having spoken out and thrown his life's value into the scale.

SIND TEMPERANCE CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Oct. 30.

At the third Sind Temperance Conference held at Hyderabad, the Chairman deplored the increasing consumption of liquor and the absence of a temperance journal in Sind such as existed in other provinces.

Resolutions were passed favouring temperance instruction in primary and secondary schools by the following methods:—(A) Insertion of lessons on temperance in school readers; (B) the use of magic lantern and cinema films and begs that Government will be pleased to adopt them as widely as possible in all schools. It further urges upon the Government the advisibility of locating all shops of intoxicants outside the towns and far away from schools markets and sacred places; that all Collectors in Sind and the Deputy Commissioner of the Upper Sind Frontier should be approached with the request that all shops for the sale of intoxicants be closed for two day each on the principal holidays such as the two Ids, Mohurrum, Dewali, Holi, Thadri, Dussarah and Christmas. That this conference requests the Government to prohibit the sale of intoxicants and tobacco in any form to persons under sixteen years of age.

LOUIS KUHNE WATER CURE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Kindly allow me to make the first announcement of our mission by inserting this letter in your progressive journal.

Having been rescued from the clutches of Pulmonary Consumption by means of the Louis Kuhne System of Water-cure, at a time when doctors gave me up, I have taken upon myself the task of disseminating a knowledge of this system purely as a labour of love.

We have started an all-India Association for the propagation of this system with Bombay as our headquarters. The society thus started is the result of the enthusiasm and gratitude of several who have been benefited by this system and counts many distinguished persons throughout the country.

Diseases which baffled the highest medical skill have been cured radically by this simple and costless system and thousands of patients suffering from the so-called "incurable diseases" have been saved. The object of our mission is to let the public know of this costless but invaluable system of Healing of all diseases, however serious, *without medicines and without operations*, and ultimately to establish a central water-cure sanitarium in India.

In this connection I may also mention that Pandit Soti Krishnaswarupji, B.A., LL.B., High Court Vakil of Northern India, who by his silent, selfishless and indefatigable work has cured several hundreds of people of all sorts and conditions of disease and who has quite a large and influential following there, has come down to Bombay with a view to create some interest in the subject. Those who are interested in the restoration and preservation of their health may interview him before he goes back. Our consultations and services are absolutely free to rich and poor alike and our society is no medical shop but an organization for doing good to sick humanity in the spirit of universal brotherhood and fellow-service.—Yours, etc.,

G. V. KRISHNA RAO, B.A.
General Secretary, All-India Kuhne Hydropathic Mission Society, 1st floor, Old Small Cause Court Building, Princess Street, Bombay.

Official and Personal.

Lord and Lady Willingdon are due to reach Bombay on the 11th November.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon are holding an evening reception at 9-45 p.m., on Tuesday the 5th December at Government House, Bombay.

The Visitors' Books of H. E. the Governor and Lady Willingdon will be kept at the Secretariat and at the Lower Gate Lodge, Malabar Point, between 10 a.m., and 6 p.m. daily (except Sundays) from Monday the 6th November.

The Maharaja Sahib of Bhavnagar has promised a subscription of Rs. 300 for himself, Rs. 100 on behalf of his Maharani and Rs. 100 on behalf of his daughter the Maharani of Panna, towards Sardar Daljitsinh's scheme to erect a suitable memorial to perpetuate the memory of Indian wounded soldiers who were in Brighton.

BOMBAY AND THE ORDER AGAINST MRS. BESANT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have read with amusement H. A. W.'s letter in the "Times of India" this morning on Mr. Jinnah's remarks about Mrs. Besant in his Presidential address at the Ahmedabad Conference. H. A. W. seems to have a curious sense of his own importance. Is he to be allowed to crow, because, as a result of, what may be termed a snap division, he and his friends were able to defeat by a small majority of three, the proposition moved at the meeting of the Council of the Presidency Association? Is H. A. W. unaware that the Provincial Conference itself passed a resolution moved and seconded by Mr. Gandhi and the Hon. Mr. Shastri, respectively, condemning in unequivocal terms the Government order about Mrs. Besant? Will H. A. W. say that the united Provincial Conference does not represent the feelings of this Presidency and that the accidental majority at the Presidency Association Council meeting does?

I hardly like to characterise in the only terms that would be appropriate H. A. W.'s conduct in revealing to the public through an antagonistic medium, the confidential proceedings of a private meeting. The fact that he does not hesitate to do so, however, is the measure of his chagrin and his title to respect.—Yours, etc.,

S.

Bombay, Oct. 31.

The Calcutta Police have arrested a Punjabi named Soner Singh, employed under the Raja of Nattore, as he was said to be wanted in the Lahore Conspiracy Case. He was made over to the Park Street Thana where he was handcuffed and a constable was placed over him. On Sunday morning the prisoner struck the constable and before he could recover the prisoner ran out of the compound. An alarm was raised and a large number of police officers and men on foot and bicycle gave chase. After running some distance the fugitive was surrounded and arrested by several servants and made over to the police. After enquiry the man will be sent to Lahore.

(Continued from column 6.)

whole pre-Mahomedan period of Indian History is dealt with in only one sentence. —"In ancient times all India was divided into a great many kingdoms each ruled by its own Raja." The reader would naturally ask if that were so, how and whence did all India get the one common name of Bharat-Varsha? There can hardly be a more misleading statement as to the ancient Indian History than this.

INDIAN HEROES BELITTLED.

Coming to historical times there is the same tendency to minimise the achievements of the great Indian heroes, while stress is repeatedly laid on the fact that even the best of Indian Kings and emperors were autocrats. There is mention of Akbar, but no attempt has been made to explain the principle of his policy or his revenue system. Pratap finds no mention, while Shiwaji is represented as a mere free booter. In the English period there is the same tendency of presenting only the bright side and suppressing everything which would be to the discredit of the personages discussed. But the most objectionable part is the third part where Indian administration has been dealt with. The glorious principle of associating the people with the Government in the every day work has been narrated in such a manner as if the Sarkar were the "Mabap" of the people, ruling it as a father rules the home in the paternal way. It seems as if the writer were of the opinion that Indians can understand only personal rule and therefore, the whole narrative have been based on that basis. Thus the best spirit of the British policy has been studiously avoided. The same defects mar the third book, Marsden and Anderson's though to a lesser extent.

The text-book in Geography has been so written that a great deal of attention has been given to physical geography at the expense of political geography. The Gujarati translation of that book is full of inaccuracies and mistakes which ought to be corrected at once.

V. With regard to Sanskrit the Committee recommend that its study should be made simpler; difficult grammatical forms should be avoided and the language must be taught through the vernacular.

TEACHING OF ENGLISH.

VI. In teaching English the direct method has not been quite satisfactory in its results. The boys appear clever in talk but their stock of words is very small and they do not learn to think and construct sentences by themselves. There must therefore be a mixture of the direct method with that of translation from and into English.

DEFECTIVE SCIENCE TEACHING.

VII. With regard to science, the course for the middle school is alright, but the Gujarati translation in places is misleading or unintelligent. The high school course is not well arranged. Mechanics, which is placed after heat, ought to come before it. In chemistry, without any preliminary exercises in arranging apparatus bending of test-tubes, etc., students are expected to perfom experiments on the liberation of gases and so on, which is too much to expect from the boys. Again the only test of the work being the note-books, attention is paid only to neatness of the note-books, but there is no guarantee that the students have individually gone through the exercises and described what they actually saw. The Government should only prescribe the syllabus for science, but should not prescribe text-books and on no account note-books.

The Committee finally exhorts the Educational Conference to ventilate this important question and bring it properly to the notice of the authorities concerned, as it vitally affects the education of the younger generation.

EDUCATION IN THE PRESIDENCY

OBJECTIONABLE TEXT-BOOKS.

REPORT OF AHMEDABAD COMMITTEE.

At the Gujarat Educational Conference held at Ahmedabad on the 23rd ultimo, was presented a report of the Committee appointed by the Gokhale Society of Ahmedabad to consider and report on the standards and text-books in the Primary and Secondary schools in the Presidency. The report is a lengthy document, going into each question in great detail. It begins with noting the method employed by the Educational Department in the matter of sanctioning text-books for encouragement by way of library or prize books. It describes the method of procedure of the Book Committee and points out how one officer, the Vice-Principal of the Training College, virtually possesses the power of refusing sanction to any book which he considers objectionable. But this is not enough. For the last five years or so, the Director of Public Instruction issues every year a list of prescribed books for the various standards and all Government High schools have to use these text-books and no others. The Committee find that the aided schools and even simple registered schools are in a way required to use these text-books and no others. Thus the scope for selection of text-books has been destroyed altogether.

The report then proceeds to deal with the specific heads of inquiry as under:—

GUJARATI READING SERIES.

I. The Gujarati Reading Series.—The Reading Series has been criticised for a very long time from the point of view of its price, pictures, poetical selections, matter and style. There has been some reduction in price. The pictures are being slowly improved, but in some cases the pictures do not relate to the matter in the lesson. This requires to be corrected. Most bitter complaints have been made about the poetical selections, but the Department neither justifies the present selection nor does it heed the criticism. This is certainly very irritating. There are mistakes of fact and in proprieties of narration. Experiments are described which the Inspector of science has declared as inaccurate. There are mistakes of syntax and lastly a large number of misprints which disfigure the whole Reading Series. Many of these things could be improved by a little labour which the Department ought not to grudge.

II. The teaching of Gujarati in the high schools is very perfunctory. This is because the time table is so heavy that there are only two periods of three-quarters of an hour each for Gujarati during the week and as there is no University examination in that subject, both teachers and the taught neglect it altogether.

STUDY OF ARITHMATIC.

III. With regard to Arithmatic, we find that a student begins the subject from the primary standards and is dealing with it till he reaches the Matriculation examination and yet his knowledge is very poor. This is because the examples are always very complex and the texts used for the teaching of these subjects are not good ones. It is strange tha the treatises on Arithmatic by Gokhale and Bharda are sanctioned for prizes only, while inferior works are prescribed as texts. It is the opinion of the Committee that the subject should be made simpler and simple examples such as would test the students' knowledge of the methods only should be asked.

OBJECTIONABLE TEXT-BOOKS IN HISTORY.

IV. The greatest complaint has been made both with regard to the course and the text-books in History and Geography. In the first three standards easy stories of the History of India are prescribed. In the 4th and 5th standards History of India and England are prescribed. In the 6th and 7th the same in an extended form are to be taught. The Committee recommend instead that in the first three standards an extended course of Indian History should be taught, in the 4th and 5th History of England should be taken up and in the 6th and 7th both English and Indian History may be taught.

The Committee make a special complaint about the prescribed texts in History. Marsden's. "Easy Stories from Indian History," Marsden's "First Lessons in the History of India and England" and "Short History of the British Empire" by Marsden and Anderson, are the books which deserve to be removed from the prescribed lists as soon as possible. The first book professes to give stories about Indian History, but the selection of the stories and the space alloted to various periods of Indian History are both highly objectionable. The majority of stories deal with the attempts of the rulers or chiefs on the chastity of women. The personages dealt with are not the most prominent that figured in Indian History, but are comparatively unknown personages. Half the book deals with the Mahomedan period preceding the Mughals, thus giving the impression that is the most important period in Indian History. Nor are the incidents narrated of any historical importance in all cases e.g. there is the story of how an owl advised a King and how an Indian Queen bathed in the Ganges, while great historical personages like Akbar, Aurangzebe, Shivaji and Pratap are mentioned only casually. The book should on no account be placed in the hands of young students. The second book, Marsden's "First Lessons in the History of England and India" is also as objectionable as the first. The history of India is represented as beginning, as it were, with the Mughal times. The

(Continued in column 5.)

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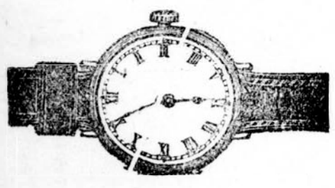

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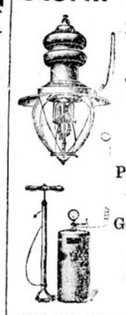

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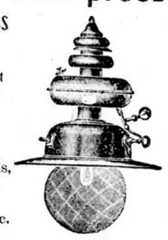

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THE CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTOR.

PROTEST TO THE PREMIER

MEMORIALISTS AND THE PRESENT POLICY.

A memorial protesting against the present policy pursued towards those conscientious objecters who refuse the offer of alternative civilian service, has been forwarded to the Prime Minister.

It is in the following terms:—

To the Right Honourable H. H. Asquith.

We, the undersigned, beg respectfully to lay before you the following considerations with regard to those conscientious objectors to military service who refuse the offer of alternative civilian service.

According to the policy announced by Mr. Forster on August 16, these men after completing their sentence of imprisonment are to be sent back to the army and dealt with under the Army Act. In answer to a question Mr. Forster stated that they would probably be sent to France; and, according to section 9 (1) of the Army Act, "Every person subject to military law who . . . disobeys in such a manner as to show a wilful defiance of authority any lawful command given personally by his superior officer . . . shall, on conviction by court-martial, be liable to suffer death or such less punishment as is in this Act mentioned." The charge, in fact, brought against conscientious objectors has been that mentioned in this section. And it will be remembered that under it 31 conscientious objectors were sentenced to death in France, though the sentence was afterwards commuted. It does not appear from Mr. Forster's statement that the men with whom we are now concerned will be regarded as entitled to any further consideration as conscientious objectors. There is, then, at least grave risk that they will be condemned to death and shot.

It is not necessary to share the opinions of these men (as in fact many of us do not share them) to feel an uncompromising hostility to this policy. The men in question may be mistaken, but they are undoubtedly sincere. They have proved their sincerity already by suffering for their beliefs. And before they are returned to the army they must have proved it again by facing what they knew, after Mr. Forster's announcement, to be the prospect of death. That many if not all of them will face death, and if need be suffer it, we have no doubt.

Such men,, whatever they are, are not "shirkers." They believe it to be their duty to make their protest in this way against war.

A LOGICAL RESULT.

Their objection to alternative civilian service is a logical result of their objection to war. If by civilian service they release other men for military service they will, they hold, be sending others to do that which they themselves think it wrong to do. We may be sure that if they consented to do this they would be accused of cowardly inconsistency, and with reason.

On the other hand, if they are left to themselves they are the kind of men who will make it their main object to serve the community to the best of their ability in ways which their ability in ways which their conscience approves.

The number of these men is not large enough for the issue of the war to be affected one way or the other by their serving or not serving. To shoot them would be to inflict upon them the death penalty, not because they have committed any crime, but because they hold certain convictions. They have already been punished for disobedience. It appears, therefore, that their disobedience is to be regarded as a continuing act, and that punishment is to be continued also until they desist from it. Therefore the more their disobedience is the result of sincere conviction the more they will be punished for it, so that the offence for which they are to be punished is their conviction itself, and the aim of punishment is to make them recant from that conviction. We believe this to be a precedent of the worst possible omen for the future of liberty in this country. We therefore respectfully urge that the only course consistent with that policy of respecting conscience which was embodied in the Ministry Service Act is to give these men the unconditional exemption for which the Act provides, and which, in fact, has been given in other cases where no scruple of conscience is concerned. The point against which we are pipotesting is contrary to the plain intention of the Act that no man should be forced into the army against his conscience. It is contrary to the definite assurances repeatedly given that conscientious objectors who through error had been passed into the army should not be liable to the death penalty. It is contrary to the pledge given by Lord Sandhurst on July 4, when he said: "If the man will not do national work he will complete his sentence of civil imprisonment and then be discharged from the army."

Recognising as we do the anxiety you have displayed from the first to avoid anything that resembled doing violence to conscience, we venture with some confidence to hope that you will secure the reversal of a policy which could hardly have been adopted, save through misapprehension as to the real character and position of the men who will be affected by it.—Yours, faithfully,

William Archer, M.A.
Councilor Margaret Ashton, Manchester City Council
Arnold Bennett.
Lord Henry Bentinck.
A. Clutton Brock.
Miss Janet Case.
The Rev. John Clifford, D.D., B.Sc.
Lord Courtney of Penwith.
Miss Margaret Llewelyn Davies.
G. Lowes Dickinson, M.A., Fellow, King's College, Cambridge.
Leonard Doncaster, M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S., Fellow, King's College, Cambridge.
Samuel Doncaster, Managing Director of Daniel Doncaster and Sons, Ltd., Sheffield, Controlled Establishment, and Director of Samuel Fox and Co., Ltd., Stocksbridge, Sheffield Controlled Establishment.
H. A. L. Fisher, Vice-Chancellor, Sheffield University.
P. T. Forsyth, E.D., Principal, Hackney Theological College.
*Sir Edward Fry, G.C.B., F.R.S., LL.D.
A. E. Garvie, D.D., Principal, New College, Hampstead.
R. C. Gillie, M.A.
Professor A. J. Grant, Leeds University.
Edward Grubb.
Professor C. H. Herford, Litt.D., Manchester University.
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W. E. Johnstone, M.A., Fellow, King's College, Cambridge.
Miss Susan Lawrence.
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Mary Macarthur.
J. C. F. Murray, Master of Selwyn.
Rev. W. E. Orchard, D.D.
Earl Russel.
*Lady Strachey.
Professor G. Unwin, Manchester University.
Professor Graham Wallas, Lecturer, London School of Economics.
Professor James Ward, Fellow, Trinity College, Cambridge.

*These signatories, while disagreeing with some of the statements in the memorial, agree entirely with the conclusion.

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Correspondents are requested to quote this paper.

AIRMAN'S AMAZING ESCAPE

CARSHES INTO PILLAR FROM 9,000 FEET.

The "Matin" of Paris describes how Lieutenant Guynemer, the well-known airman, after having brought down three enemy machines had a fall which nearly cost him his life.

"He was over 9,000ft. up," says the journal, "when a shell burst full in one of the wings of his aeroplane, and the frail bird seemed mortally wounded. The whole left wing was completely cut to bits, and the canvas fluttered in the wind, making the rent still worse.

"In a few seconds there was nothing left on the frame but a piece of canvas the size of a pocket-handkerchief. The machine fell with a crash through space; it would not support its pilot any longer.

"Guynemer declares he gave himself up for lost; the only thing he asked Providence for was that he should not fall in enemy territory.

"'At 4,800ft.,' he says, 'I determined to make a fight for it, all the same. The wind had brought me back into our own lines. I was almost happy. I was already thinking of my funeral, with sorrowing friends walking behind my last remains. I had nothing more to fear from the Pickelhauben.

FELT IT WAS DEATH.

"'However, I felt that it was death, and the thought is not a very pleasant one. My fall continued. In spite of all my efforts I could not do what I wanted with my machine. I tried to turn it first to the right and then left. I pushed and pulled, but all to no purpose. I could do nothing.

"'Down I fell, faster and faster, drawn surely and inevitably to the earth where I was going to be smashed to atoms. I shut my eyes, then I opened them again and locked down. At something like 120 miles an hour I crashed into a pylon (pillar.)

"'There was a terrific cracking sound and deep thud. I looked round and found that nothing was left of my machine. How is it I am still alive? I wonder myself.

"'I think it was the straps which held me in my seat which saved my life. They had eaten right into my shoulders, anyhow, but if it had not been for them I should be dead at this moment.'

"'For 2½ hours,' he added, 'I was absolutely stunned. It is and odd sensation'—and Guynemer was off on a new aeroplane to continue his exploits."—

The Konnur Kanarese Dramatic Company at present in Belgaum at the suggestion of a Committee consisting of the leading officials and citizens of Belgaum gave a performance of their masterpiece called "Shani Prabhava" on the night of Saturday last.

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The Revd. A. J. Waldron, formerly Vicar of Brixton, London, England, writes:—

"I have heard about your Iron 'Jelloids' from a "doctor, and have recently had occasion to take "them. I am strongly of the opinion that if the "public realised the fact that they have at hand, "at such a small cost, such a pleasant and efficient remedy for Anæmia, and such a splendid "tonic for Nerve-Strain, etc., many a home "would be happier and many a life brighter."

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Captain W R Birch, Oxford and Bucks.
Captain H F Blake, Wiltshires.
Second-Lieut O C Blenkowe, Oxford and Bucks.
Second-Lieut W S Campbell, Londons.
Second-Lieut J R Carrier, Londons.
Second-Lieut C R Cooley, Dublin Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut R P Dashwood, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut E S Geddes, Machine Gun Corps.
Lieut A G Groser, Middlesex.
Lieut C J Hart, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut W B Hawke, Middlesex.
Captain R L G Hunt, Oxford and Bucks.
Second-Lieut F Ive, Oxford and Bucks.
Second-Lieut W H Lockett, Durham L I.
Second-Lieut E G N Luis, Oxford and Bucks.
Lieut C G N Morris, Oxford and Bucks
Lieut H A Moss, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut R J Oakenful, Londons.
Second-Lieut J A B Paul, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut A F E Prescott, Machine Gun Corps.
Captain L C B Russell, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut S M See, Field Artillery.
Lieut. G Shankster, Northamptons.
Capt E A Shaw, Oxford and Bucks.
Second-Lieut W S Simmonds, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut D Symons Londons.
Major R P Wood, York and Lancs.
Second-Lieut. C B Woodley, Machine-Gun Corps.
Lieut M Babington, Royal Engineers
Capt S S Barber, Devons.
Second-Lieut L C Beaumont, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut D G Bennett, Rifle Corps.
Second-Lieut C S Benson, Oxford and Bucks.
Second-Lieut W N Bernard, Londons.
Capt M P Bradshaw, South Staffs.
Second-Lieut S K Bremgan, York and Lancs.
Second-Lieut W H Brettell, Service Corps.
Second-Lieut F Brownlee, West Kents.
Second-Lieut S Bullee, West Kents.
Second-Lieut J N Burford, Sherwoods.
Lieut G Burnaby, Londons.
Second-Lieut J W Butterfield, Durham L I
Capt H F V G Caulfield, Field Artillery.
Capt R D S Charles, Londons.
Second-Lieut S Coleman, Londons.
Capt G J Colmer, Londons.
Lieut C Crosp, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut K C Crosbie, Field Artillery
PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED NOW KILLED.
Capt S Wheather, Londons.
PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING BELIEVED KILLED NOW KILLED.
Second-Lieut A Lawson, Durham Lights.
PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING NOW KILLED.
Second-Lieut E Richardson, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut W E O.Scott, Durham Lights.
DIED OF WOUNDS.
Second-Lieut C J Glover, Londons.
Second-Lieut W Hunter, Cheshires.
PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED NOW DIED OF WOUNDS.
Second-Lieut A J Hanmer, Buffs.
WOUNDED.
Second-Lieut S A F Alford, Londons.
Second-Lieut J H Allender, Londons.
Second-Lieut R D Arden, Londons
Second-Lieut E E Arnold, Londons.
Second-Lieut E W Atkinson, Durham L I.
Lieut W Morris, Sherwoods.
Lieut A W Oakden, Field Artillery.
Major J F Oliver, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut G JH Palmer, Irish Regiment.
Second-Lieut F E Peek, West Yorks.
Second-Lieut W I Ramsay, Welsh Fusiliers.
Captain A Reade, South Lancs.
Second-Lieut W S Renwick, South Wales Borderers.
Second-Lieut A F Rich, Londons.
Second-Lieut R W Sellers, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut C F Shardlow, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut T H Simmons, Londons.
Captain H T Smith, Londons.
Second-Lieut N Smith, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut J R Steele, Argylls.
Second-Lieut M Tapply, Norfolks.
Lieut N A Taylor, Londons.
Lieut W K Towell, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut C A Town, West Yorks.
Second-Lieut S G H Watts, Londons.
Second-Lieut C H West, Londons.
Second-Lieut E Wilson, Middlesex.
Rev C S Woodward, Chaplain.
WOUNDED MISSING.
Lieut F R Wilson, Black Watch.
MISSING, BELIEVED KILLED.
Second-Lieut D Blofeld, Londons.
Second-Lieut C D McCourt, Londons.
MISSING.
Second-Lieut L A Hotchkin, Londons.
Second-Lieut W H L Vernon, Yeomanry.

LONDON, Oct. 18.

KILLED.

Second-Lieut A C Balfour, Londons.
Second-Lieut R E Batson, Lancs Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut R E Box, Engineers.
Second-Lieut W T C Brame, Wellingtons.
Second-Lieut A F Chapman, Scots Guards.
Second-Lieut H H Heyward, Durhams.
Second-Lieut E Hicks, Londons.
Second-Lieut C G Loveday, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut A C Maccormick, Argylls.
Second-Lieut H Mawell, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut G Milne, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut J F Raikes, Essex.
Second-Lieut R J Roberts, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut W T Simains, Wellingtons.
Second-Lieut I R Turnbull, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut T A L Warriner, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut R S Weeks, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut F H Winsel, West Yorks.
PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED MISSING, NOW KILLED.
Second-Lieut C S B Cook, Somersets.
PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING BELIEVED KILLED NOW KILLED.
Lieut C R Buckworth, Seaforths.
DIED OF WOUNDS.
Second-Lieut A J Parslow, Londons.
PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED NOW DIED OF WOUNDS.
Second-Lieut H M G Brickmann, Camerons.
Captain P R Clive, Viscount, Welsh Guards.
Lieut H Malcolmson, Irish Regiment.
WOUNDED.
Second-Lieut C H Ashworth, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut G E Averill, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut G R Ball, West Yorks.
Second-Lieut G E Barton, Cheshires.
Lieut R L Bradley, Londons.
Lieut A E Brown, Londons.
Second-Lieut B I Conan-Davies, York and Lancs.
Second-Lieut W Cooke, West Yorks.
Second-Lieut F M Corry, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut L C Cunningham, Essex.
Second-Lieut F T Curling, Londons.
Second-Lieut A Currie, Garrison Artillery.
Captain T I Dun, Medicals.
Second-Lieut J H Fearon, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut A H Fry, Londons.
Second-Lieut F C Glover, Wellingtons.
Second-Lieut I T Grant, West Kents.
Second-Lieut H C Greenhalgh, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut J P Hay, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut H M T Hodgson, Engineers.
Captain O S Hooper, South Lancs.
Second-Lieut E D Hosken, Camerons.
Second-Lieut W W Hutton Londons.
Second-Lieut J D Irving, West Yorks.
Second-Lieut H W Joel, Londons.
Second-Lieut H T Johnstone, Londons.
Lieut C B Kidd, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut H W Kimberley, Londons.
Second-Lieut P C Lamb, Hon. Artillery Company.
Major R F Lock, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut H R Mallett, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut T McB Mathieson-Macbeth, Londons.
Capt O S Darby-Griffiths, North Lancs.
Lieut E Darke, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut D A L Derry, York and Lancs.
Second-Lieut H E Dummer, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut D C Evans, Cheshires.
Lieut W Fabnham, Londons.
Capt G N Ferrers-Guy, Worcesters.
Capt E M Gingekl, Wiltshires.
Capt H F Grizelle, Londons.
Second-Lieut A E Hales, Durham L. I
Second-Lieut C Hall, Londons.
Lieut J P Harrison, South Wales Borderers
Lieut T H Harrison, Royal Engineers.
Lieut E Hartley, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Lieut N M Hayford, Londons.
Second-Lieut H R Hewlett, Middlesex.
Lieut H R Holdsworth, Duke of Wellingtons.
Second-Lieut A T Hunt, Durham L I.
Second-Lieut L R Huxtable, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut B G Ismay, Londons.
Lieut C F Johnston, Oxford and Bucks
Second-Lieut J D Kemp, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Second-Lieut W G Legat, Durham L I.
Lieut C C Lindsay, Royal Engineers
Second-Lieut J H Lowes, Durham L I.
Second-Lieut F P Machin, Londons.
Second-Lieut O F Madox-Huener, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut F V Magrini, Wiltshires
Lieut P C Marindin, West Yorks.
Lieut H R Markham, Durham L I
Second-Lieut A R Mauger, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut F A Martin, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut R H Meacock, Durhams
Second-Lieut F B Mitchell, Oxford and Bucks.
Capt A K North, Oxford and Bucks.
Second-Lieut A S Occonnor, Northumberlands.
Lieut A Read, Londons.
Second-Lieut T W Robertson, West Ridings.
Major D A Sandford, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut A Scragg, Sherwoods
Second-Lieut A H Searl, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut H E Shattock, West Kents.
Second-Lieut J G C Siems, Londons.
Lieut J A Simmons, Cheshires.
Lieut-Col D M A Sole, Worcesters.
Capt R McI Stobart, Wiltshires.
Second-Lieut C H G Thomas, Wiltshires.
Second-Lieut A R Thomson, Londons.
Second-Lieut G R Thornley, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut W C Vonberg, Londons.
Capt T T Waddington, West Kents.
Second-Lieut A B Wallis, Durhams.
Second-Lieut A L B Watt, Somersets.
Capt N A C Weir, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Second-Lieut E B Weston, Londons.
Second-Lieut F H J Wilkinson, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut L E H Williams, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut V S M Williams, Middlesex.
Lieut Will's, Londons.
Second-Lieut W A Wilson, Cheshires
MISSING BELIEVED WOUNDED.
Second-Lieut R F Bath, Londons.
Second-Lieut E D Binns, Middlesex.
MISSING
Second-Lieut A Bayzand, Sherwoods
Capt J G Cooke, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut M Hayne, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut F M Lawledge, Engineers.
Lieut J B Lawton, East Kents.
Second-Lieut N Middlebrook Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut J P Teahan, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut R G Telfer. Durhams.
Lieut G A Westlake, Londons.
Second-Lieut. H. E Williams, Londons.
OFFICIAL CORRECTION.
PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED NOW MISSING BELIEVED KILLED.
Second-Lieut E R Williamson, Londons
should read Lt. E R Williamson, Londons.

NAVAL CASUALTIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM..

LONDON, Oct. 23.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.
Flight-Lieut Leslie H Hardstaff.
DIED OF INJURIES.
Probationary Flight-Sub-Lieut Arthur E Greenwell.
DIED.
Lieut Philip G Wolfemurray, Volunteer Reserve.
SEVERELY INJURED.
Squadron-Commander Reginald L G Marix
INJURED.
Acting Sub-Lieut Somerville W Davis.
Probationary Flight-Sub-Lieut Geoffrey G Bowman.
SLIGHTLY INJURED.
Flight-Sub-Lieut Rene J M De Stleger, Royal Naval Division.
ACCIDENTALLY WOUNDED.
Lieut Vernon Wheeler, Marines.
SLIGHTLY WOUNDED REMAINED AT DUTY.
Sub-Lieut Gordon W Whittaker, Volunteer Reserve.
PRISONERS OF WAR IN GERMANY.
Flight-Sub-Lieut Charles H S Butterworth.
Flight-Sub-Lieut Carl D Newman.
Flight-Sub-Lieut S N Rockey.

(Continued on Page 11.)

PARISIAN DAIRY CO., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, for high class Table, Butter, Rich Cream and Milk. . 663

THINNESS IS DANGEROUS.

EMINENT SPECIALIST TELLS HOW THIN PEOPLE MAY PUT ON FLESH AND BECOME STRONG, PLUMP AND HEALTHY.

Thinness is unnatural and dangerous. It is not necessarily the cause of consumption, indigestion, liver or catarrhal trouble, but in nearly every instance it is an indication that something is radically wrong. Very thin people may feel that they are perfectly well, but after thirty years of active experience I can truly say that I have never seen an extremely thin man or woman who was really healthy. Thin people are thin because they do not assimilate their food properly. They may eat heartily, but their food does not make flesh, simply because the assimilative organs are lacking in nerve force. This is why thin people are so often nervous, sleepless, and become addicted to the use of drugs. To supply this nerve force a nerve food must be taken, and I have had remarkable results in nearly every case from the use of a highly concentrated food product known by chemists as Phormoid, and usually supplied in 20 grain tablets, one of which should be eaten like a wafer before each meal. The improvement in appetite, nerve force, general fitness and weight after the first few days is truly wonderful.

Caution to Ladies.—Thin ladies who object to an increased bust development should not take Phormoid, as it generally develops the bust from three to four inches in a few weeks.

JAPANWALLA

Shaya—Amrat

is the best Japanese cure for consumption, asthma, cough and all diseases of respiration with wheezing. Price 8 annas per bottle.

Sole Agent :—O. J. HASSAN & CO

209, MASJID BUNDER.

Released from the Millstone of

BRONCHITIS

Breatheable Peps Bring Lasting Relief From that Hacking Cough.

Bronchitis is a millstone to thousands of people. A slight cold, cough, or chill, is sufficient to produce months and even years of misery unless you immediately take Peps, the unique breatheable medicine which has already achieved such sensational results in the treatment of bronchitis & kindred chest troubles.

The racking cough, wheezy breathing, and vice-like tightness across the chest announce only too surely the bronchial victim, who fears every slight change in the weather and often every breath of fresh air. Despite the obvious fact that the constant coughing is injuring his throat and lungs, the sufferer very religiously persists in swallowing liquid remedies *into the stomach*, which has no connection whatever with the lungs. No wonder, in face of this wrong treatment, that the cough and wheezing get worse, and that hopes of a cure fall to zero.

In neglect of the first cough or cold lies the danger of serious attacks of bronchitis, especially amongst children, the aged, and weak-chested. When that sudden sneeze or snuffling sensation in the nose gives warning that the cold-germ has begun its invasion, the best thing to do is to cut short the attack by taking Peps. Peps are a "doctor" in themselves, and no mother should fail to administer them to herself or her children upon the first sign of wheezing, tightness about the chest, chill, or cough.

It is only by the new Peps system that an "open sesame" has been discovered for bronchial sufferers. Peps are the embodiment of an entirely new and novel principle in the treatment of chest complaints. Enclosed in a silver wrapper is a little tablet which, when placed on the tongue, dissolves and gives off rare medicinal fumes that are carried by the breath through the mouth, throat, and bronchial tubes right down to the lungs themselves. The raw inflamed membrane is soothed and healed, irritation disappears, the clogging mucus is loosened and removed, and coughing and wheezing are gradually overcome.

The worst bronchial sufferer will find benefit in Peps, because besides treating bronchial troubles in the only sensible way, Peps are absolutely free from harmful drugs and irritating substances. Peps give comfort and permanent release from the heavy millstone of bronchitis.

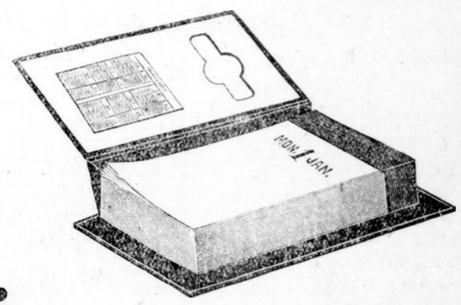
Peps have achieved startling success in stopping coughs, colds, chills and bronchitis, in warding off pleurisy, pneumonia, consumption, and in uprooting the seeds of chest troubles. Sold by chemists and medicine dealers at Rl per bottle. Wholesale Depots: The Peps Co., 9, Dalhousie Sq., Calcutta; Kemp & Co., Bombay; E Brookes & Co., Karachi; E. M. de Souza & Co., Rangoon: and the Colombo Apothecaries Co., Colombo.

PEPS

"A Pine Forest in Every Home."

PLEASURE & PROFIT. NO WORRY.

Daily 1917.



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SIMPLE—HANDY—EVER READY.

You are a busy man. A man of business. What all the things you have to do in the course of a day!!

There are so many important affairs in your Daily Work that if you miss one, it will mean the cost of some hundred or thousand Dailies like this.

You can do your work easier with less effort and worry with more pleasure and profit if you have the DAILY to help you. You avoid the risk of depending upon your man to remind you of a certain event. You have not to tell any body to remind you to do a certain thing on a certain day. All of this you can do yourself, without the help of any body at a trifle cost-say, no cost. The average cost will be not even a pie a day, but what amount of advantage you get at this cost? Just think over this and you will see, you can save time and money both.

THE DAILY is practically a necessity for all businesses. This is the most useful Desk appliance ever designed for the busy businessman. It is a Calendar, a Memo book, Diary and reminder file, all-in-one absolutely plain and simple.

You need a Diary of some kind to record **important matters, future appointments** and **requirements**. You have to attend meetings to pay and collect bills, drafts, etc. and to take down **miscellaneous notes pending affa rs,** coming up **contracts, court hearings,** etc. All these things the DAILY does easily and accurately; for it is, always before your eyes, ever ready, right on your Desk. It is not too large, nor in the way, yet it is plenty big enough, for all purposes.

Act at once; for we have a limited number and it is impossible to reprint. Rs. 1-8-0 EACH.

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WEAR "ORBITO,"

The only Spectacle or Eyeglass, that positively does not touch the nose. No discomfort. No disfigurement. No interference with the lachrymal duct, hence no watering of the eyes. No slipping, yet no gripping, secured by simple force of gravity, featherweight, yet absolutely no vibration.

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OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE.

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AGENTS WANTED WHERE NOT REPRESENTED.

PREMATURE OLD AGE

vigour, lost memory, and lost erest in life is often traceable to illness or excesses at some time of life which have left staminal weakness.

Huxley's "Ner-Vigor"

An organic acid glycero-phosphate syrup, contains the nutritive phosphate materials which supplement food and when absorbed into the blood enrich it, so that it becomes re-vitalised, followed by a corresponding rejuvenescence of the system.

Original bottles of 50 doses sold throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, etc.

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Messrs. M. T. MADON & Co., CHEMISTS,

beg to announce the public that they are the sole wholesale and retail Agents and distributors for the whole of India, Burmah and Ceylon of the following world-renowned remedies :

Stearn's Celery Nervine

THE FINEST TONIC and THE BLOOD PURIFIER THE WORLD POSSESSES.

Cures Rheumatism, Gout, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Indigestion, Constipation, Wasting diseases, Backache, Kidney, Bloodlessness and Poisoning of the Blood.

Try a complete course of six bottles for Rs. 10 or three bottles for Rs. 6. Price Rs. 2/4 per bottle. Obtainable at all chemists and drug stores all over India or from sole agents.

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The genuine Macassar Hair Oil.
Grows hair or money refunded.
Price Rs. 1-12 per bottle.

"QUIT"
Cures Cold & Cough in a few minutes.
A scientific Cure for Cough and Cold, Asthma and Bronchites.
Price As. 14 per tin.

BYLA'S EMULSION.
A certain Cure for Consumption. A scientific remedy with Lesituna.
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TUTOCITO.
An Ideal Laxative. A marvellous Cure for Constipation, Headache, and Billiousness.
Price Rs. 3 for four bottles.

FLESH FOOD TABLETS.
Guaranteed to put on two stones in a complete course of 12 bottles. Try it and convince yourself.
Price Rs. 5 for four bottles.

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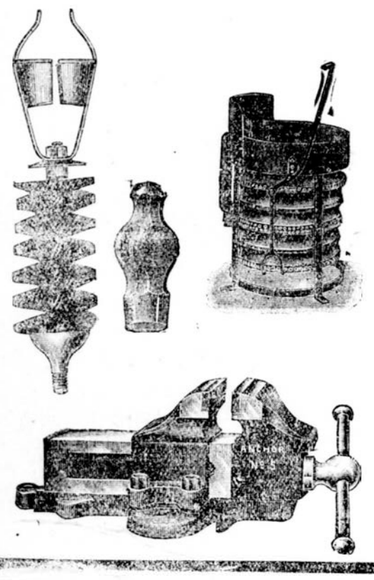

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"Dongre's Balamrit. It is really a nectar for children. As much praise as can be bestowed on it is insufficient....."

DONGRE'S BALAMRIT, The Children's Tonic.

K. T. DONGRE & CO., GIRGAON, BOMBAY.

CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 16.

KILLED.

Second-Lieut T Adams, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut G R Breslaw, Hampshires.
Second-Lieut R E Duchesne, Northamptons.
Second-Lieut L W Godwin, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut W C Heaketh, Field Artillery.
Lieut G M Hoste, Londons.
Captain V H Jordan, Londons.
Second-Lieut R L Mann, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut S J C Melville, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut H G R Prior, West Kents.
Lieut B A Purver, West Kents.
Second-Lieut R G Smith, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut G E Stirling, Londons.
Second-Lieut K Struthers, Londons.
Second-Lieut C H Yorke, West Kents.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut L T E Fuller, Londons.
Lieut J C Turner, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut J Walker, Northumberlands.

PREVIOUSLY UNOFFICIALLY NOW OFFICIALLY KILLED.

Captain M A N Becher, Scottish Borderers.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut F B Marsh, West Surreys.
Lieut H Weddell, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut D O Wilson Londons.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED NOW DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieut-Colonel C E Fishbourne, Northumberlands.
Lieut J K Greer, Irish Guards

DIED.

Second-Lieut J S Mitchell, Flying Corps.
Capt Rev D C Woodhouse, Chaplain

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut E T Acfield, Hampshires.
Second-Lieut T H W Adams, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut A M Afriat, Hampshires.
Second-Lieut G J Apperson, Irish Rifles.
Lieut E G Bowers, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut H G F Brown, Yeomanry.
Captain C M Brisco-Owen, Engineers.
Captain H E Carr, Hampshires.
Second-Lieut L H Cecil, King's Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut E C R Christmas, King's Royal Rifles.
Captain P Clarke-Richardson, West Kents.
Second-Lieut C C Coats, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut R G Cookson, West Kents.
Second-Lieut A E Cooling, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut C L B Davie, Camerons.
Second-Lieut C H Dixon, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut H C Edmunds, West Kents.
Second-Lieut T H Ellis, Londons.
Second-Lieut C P Everson, Cornwalls Light Infantry.
Lieut F G Fraser, West Kents.
Second-Lieut M Fullerton, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieut W H Fyffe, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut J Gibson, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieut C Gilliat, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut G B Hall, South Staffords.
Captain A Hardy, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut G Hardy, Northumberlands.
Lieut L A Higson, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut W U Hodson, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut W G Hurrie, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut R H C Jenkins, Londons.
Lieut W H Kember, South Lancashires.
Second-Lieut D J Kibby, Somerset Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut C W Laws, Sherwoods.
Lieut P U Laws, Sherwoods.
Captain G H Leigh, Londons.
Second-Lieut E J Leon, Londons.
Second-Lieut L J Limmer, King's Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut A N Lockwood, Engineers.
Second-Lieut A B Longmuir, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut R Macdonald, Londons.
Lieut S Mackay, Machine Gun Corps.
Lieut V W Mileman, Londons.
Second-Lieut A A Moir, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut P B S G Monypenny, West Kents.
Lieut H H Moore, Welsh Fusiliers.
Lieut L H Morgan-Browne, Service Corps.
Second-Lieut A V D Morley, West Kents.
Second-Lieut D S Northcote, Oxford and Bucks Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut D J O'Hanlon, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut H Orton, Hampshires.
Second-Lieut E W Pearse, Londons.
Second-Lieut S F Peshall, King's Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut G H Philip, Hampshires.
Second-Lieut J P Potts, Londons.
Captain J C Pyper, Medicals.
Lieut W L C Rathbone, Londons.
Major L Sawyer, York and Lancasters.
Second-Lieut N L Smith, Hampshires.
Captain S Smith, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut M C Starling, Londons.
Captain H R Stevens, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut R Stewart, Londons.
Captain L V Stone, West Kents.
Lieut A J R Taylor, Medicals.
Second-Lieut J W A Taylor, Engineers.
Captain A S Thomas, Londons.
Second-Lieut H G Thompson, Durham Light Infantry.
Lieut H J Thoms, Londons.
Lieut J Thomson, Londons.
Second-Lieut B H Wallace, Field Artillery.
Captain F A Wallis, West Kents.
Second-Lieut F R Watson, Londons.
Second-Lieut R White, Londons.
Second-Lieut P H Widgery, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut C F Wolfe, Middlesex.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED NOW NOT WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut E Bailey Londons.
Second-Lieut A M Laird, Londons.
Second-Lieut M W Macnay, Yorkshires.
Captain F G Worlock, Londons.

WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Second-Lieut W Ridgway, King's Royal Rifles.

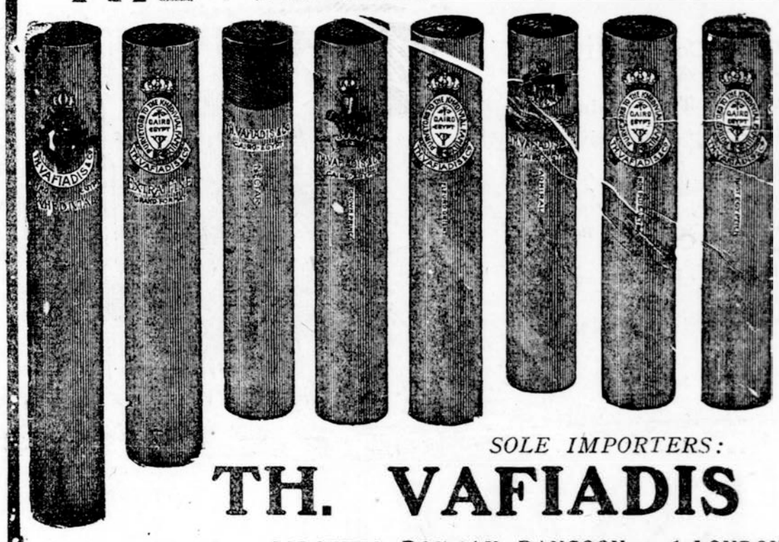
MISSING BELIEVED WOUNDED.

Captain J W James, Hampshires.
Lieut W H Lacy, Hampshires.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut W P V Coles, Londons.
Second-Lieut F A J Davidson, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieut S Edgar, Londons.
Captain L A L Flower, Londons.
Second-Lieut V F Hosken, Londons.
Second-Lieut C Kennard, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut J H Laycock, King's Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut W J Merchant, Londons.
Second-Lieut H C Ridgway, Londons.
Second-Lieut G B Slater, Londons.

THE KEEN APPRECIATION



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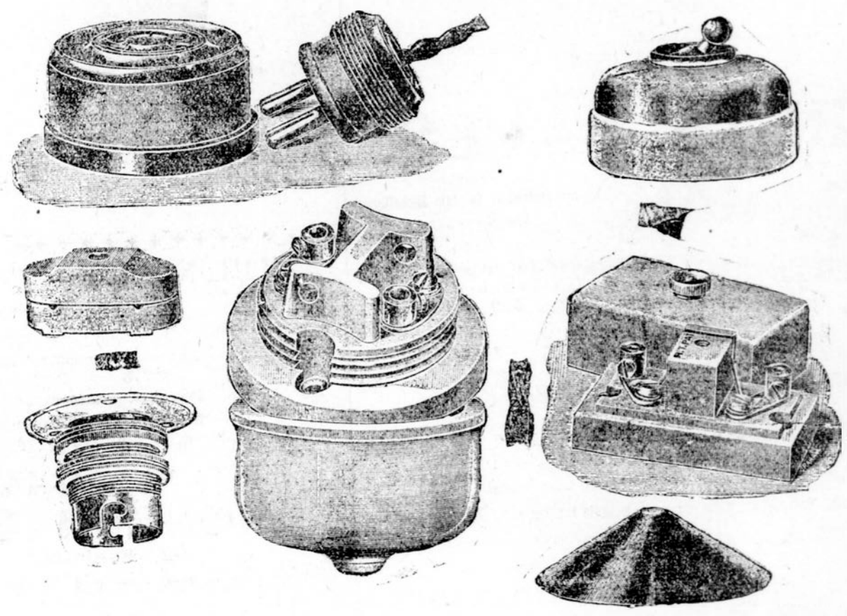

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on 09 April, 2017

DUNLOP: So you are off on Voluntary War Work again?

FAIR MOTORIST: Yes, there's another batch of convalescents to be moved out of hospital to-day.

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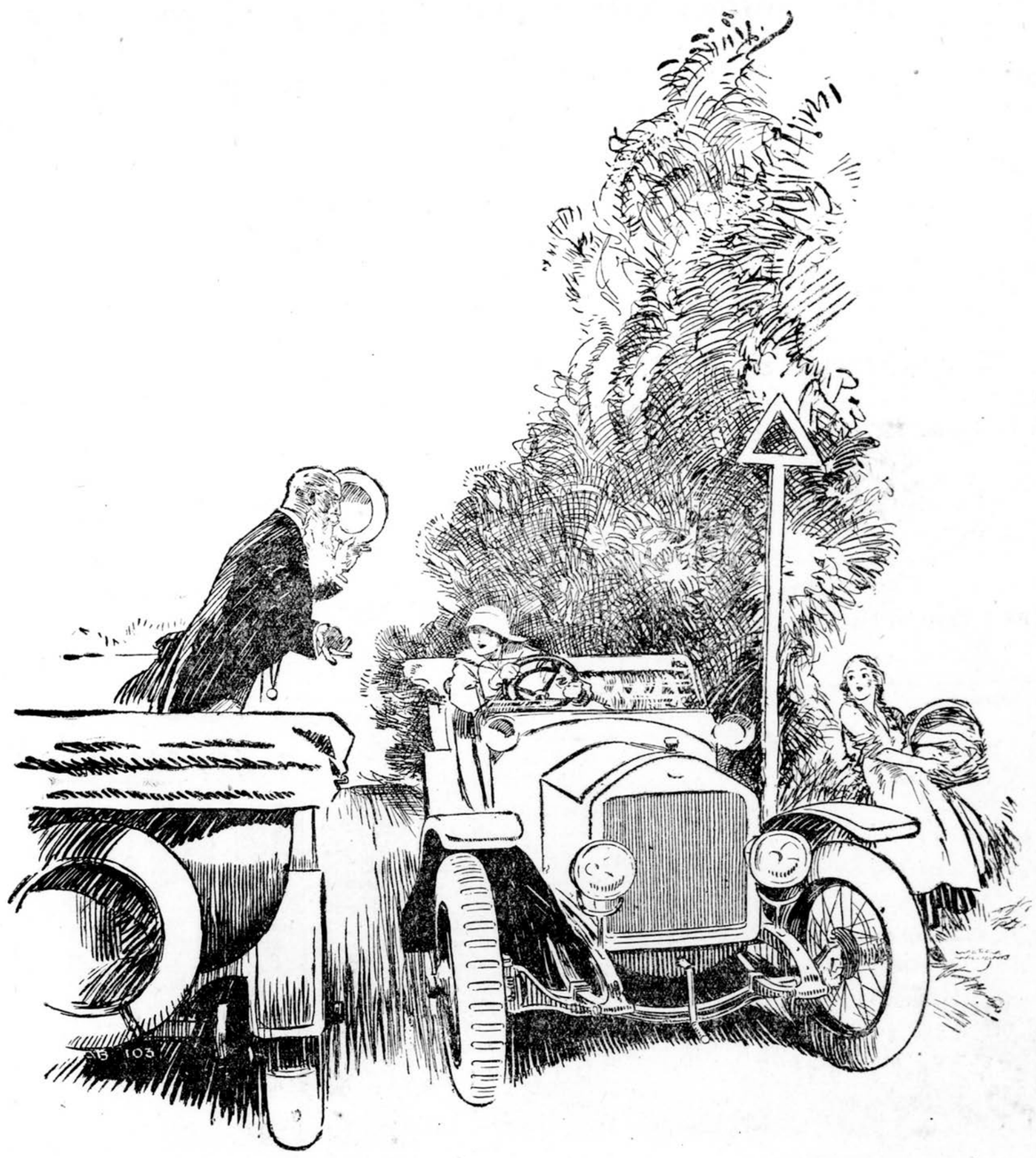

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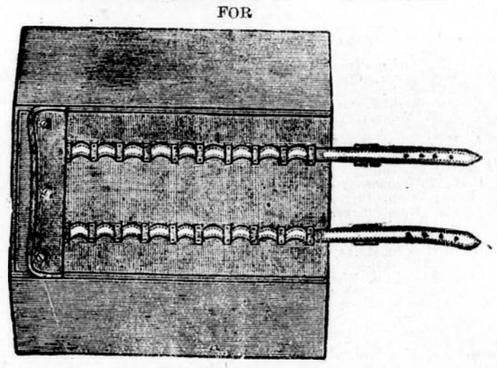

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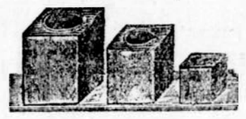

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Printed and published by JOHN F. TITUS, for the INDIAN NEWSPAPER Co., Ltd., at the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.